ration of the time of service of the members of

The Governor shall have power to convene

prorogue, and dissolve the General Assembly

delegate to Congress, who shall have a seat in

Congress, with a right of debating, but not of

voting, during this temporary government.

And for extending [to all parts of the Confed-

may be consistent with the general interest:

It is hereby ordained and declared by the au-

thority oforesaid, That the following articles

States in the said territory, and forever remain

unalterable, unless by common consent, to-wit:

Article the First. No person demeaning him-

rate, and no cruel or unusual punishments shall

exigencies make it necessary for the common

preservation to take any person's property, or to

preservation of rights and property, it is under-

THE said territorial line, and by THE said territo-

rial line. The eastern State shall be bounded by

clared, that the boundaries of these three States

CLAIMING HIS OR HER LABOR OR SERVICE IS AFORE-

and independence the 12th. CHAS. THOMSON, Sec'y.

without fraud previously formed.

demand his particular services, full compensa-

when in his opinion it shall be expedient.

The "Ordinance" we publish to-day, conludes the article from the National Intelligener, written by Peter Force, Esq., of Washing-

Se it ordained by the United States in Conassembled. That the said territory, for the t; subject, however, to be divided into two subject, however, to be divided into two or affirmation of fidelity and of office, the Governs, as future circumstances may, in the ernor before the President of Congress, and all nion of Congress, make it expedient. it ordained by the authority aforesaid. at the estates both of resident and non-resiproprietors in the said territory, dying in child in equal parts; the descendants of a deceased child share of their deceased parent in equal parts share of their deceased parent in equal parts among them; and where there shall be no children or descendants, then in equal parts to the draw or descendants, then in equal parts to the ren or descendants, then in equal parts to the among col- erected; to fix and establish those principles as laterals, the children of a deceased brother or the basis of all laws, constitutions, and governsister of the intestate shall have in equal parts ments, which forever hereafter shall be formed among them their deceased parent's share; AND in the said territory; to provide also for the es-THERE SHALL IN NO CASE BE A DISTINCTION BE- tablishment of States, and permanent govern-TWEEN KINDRED OF THE WHOLE AND HALF BLOOD; ment therein, and for their admission to a share saving in all cases to the widow of the intestate in the Federal Councils on an equal footing saving in an art of the real estate for life, and with the original States, at as early periods as (where there shall be no children of intestate) one-third part of the personal estate; and this law relative to descents and dower shall remain in full force until altered by the Legislature of the district. And until the Governor and Judges tween the original States and the People and shall adopt laws as hereinafter mentioned, e said territory may be devised or bequeathed by wills in writing, signed and sealed by him or her in whom the estate may sealed by him or her in whom the estate may be, (being of full age,) and attested by three er be molested on account of his mode of worwitnesses; and real estates may be conveyed by ship or religious sentiments in the said terrilease and release, or bargain and sale, signed, tory sealed, and delivered by the person, being of full age, in whom the estate may be, and attested by two witnesses, provided such wills be duly proved, and such conveyances be acknowledged. the execution thereof duly proved, and be recorded within one year after proper magistrates. purpose; and personal property may be transferred by delivery, saving, however, to the inhabitants of Kaskaskies and Post Vincent

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, tion shall be made for the same; and, in the just nue in force for the term of three years, unless sooner revoked by Congress; he shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein, in one thousand acres of land, while in the exercise of his office.

FRENCH AND CANADIAN INHABITANTS, AND OTHER

SETTLERS OF THE KASKASKIES, SAINT VINCENT'S.

TOFORE PROFESSED THEMSELVES CITIZENS OF VIR-

ginia, their laws and customs now in force

among them relative to the descent and convey-

There shall be appointed from time to time, by Congress, a Secretary, whose commission sooner revoked; he shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein, in five hundred acres of land, while in the exercise of his diffice. It shall be his duty to keep and preserve always be observed towards the Indians; their the acts and laws passed by the Legislature, and lands and property shall never be taken from the public records of the district, and the pro- them without their consent; and in their propceedings of the Governor, in his executive de- erty, rights, and liberty they never shall be inva-Secretary of Congress. There shall also be appointed a Court to consist of three judges, any made, for preventing wrongs being done to mmon law jurisdiction, and reside in the district, and have each therein a freehold estate in five hundred acres of land, while in the exer-

ommision all officers in the same below the and direction of the Legislatures of the district

same. After the General Assembly shall be or-ganized, the powers and duties of magistrates on lands the property of the United States; and trates and other civil officers, not herein other- ters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawwise directed, shall, during the continuance of rence and the carrying places between the same

the laws to be adopted or made shall have force in all parts of the district, and for the execution process, criminal and civil, the Governor therefor. shall make proper divisions thereof; and he shall proceed from time to time, as circumstances may than five States, as soon as Virginia shall alter require, to lay out the parts of the district i which the Indian titles shall have been extinguished into counties and townships, subject, however, to such alterations as may thereafter

male inhabitants, of full age, in the district, upon giving proof thereof to the Governor, they shall receive authority with the Governor, they shall to the territorial line. I have a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post Vincent's due north to the territorial line. and Canada, and by THE said territorial line to eceive authority, with time and place, to elect Representatives from their counties or town- the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The hips, to represent them in the General Assembly; provided that, for every five hundred free male inhabitants, there shall be one representative, and so on progressively with the number of free male inhabitants shall the right of representation increase, until the number of representa-tives shall amount to twenty-five, after which the the last mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Penn-sylvania, and the said territorial line: Provided, number and proportion of representatives shall no person shall be eligible or qualified to act as zen of one of the United States three years and be a resident in the district, or unless he shall have authority to form one or two States in that have resided in the district three years and in either case shall likewise hold in his own right, east and west line drawn through the southerly in fee simple, two hundred acres of land within the same. Provided also, that a freehold in fifty ever any of the said States shall have sixty acres of land in the district, having been a citi- thousand free inhabitants therein, such State zen of one of the States, and being resident in shall be admitted by its delegates into the Conqualify a man as an elector of a representative.

The Representatives thus elected shall serve for constitution and State government: Provided constitution and State government: Provided

duorum, and the members of the Council shall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to wit: As a pointed in the following manner, to-wit: As soon as Representatives shall be elected, the Governor shall appoint a time and place for them to meet together, and, when met, they shall nominate ten persons, residents in the content of the cont dents in the district, and each possessed of a freehold in five hundred acres of land, and return their names to Congress; five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve That the resolutions of the 23d of April, 1784, as aforesaid; and whenever a vacancy shall hap-pen in the Council, by death or removal from and the same are hereby repealed and declared office, the House of Representatives shall nominufl and void.

nate two persons, qualified as aforesaid, for each Done by the vacancy, and return their names to Congress; one of whom Congress shall appoint and com-mission for the residue of the term; and every five years, four months at least before the expi-

LOUISVILLE, KY.: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1847.

Council, the said House shall nominate ten persons, qualified as aforesaid, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as members of the Council five years, unless sooner removed. And the Governor, Legislative Council, and House of Representatives, shall have authority to make laws in all cases for the good governmistice should cease from that hour. Gen. Santa Anna replied explaining and apolo-

ment of the district, not repugnant to the principles and articles in this ordinance established and declared. And all bills having passed by a

majority in the House, and by a majority in the Council, shall be referred to the Governor for his assent; but no bill or legislative act whatever shall be of any force without his assent. The Governor, Judges, Legislative Council, Secretary, and such other officers as Congress

shall appoint in the district, shall take an oath other officers before the Governor. As soon as a Legislature shall be formed in the district, the

Council and House, assembled in one room, shall have authority by joint ballot to elect a James K. Polk, President of the United States

peace, harmony, and good relations between the United States of America and the United Mexilaint, having especial confidence in the integriy, prudence, and talents of Senor Don Nicholas Trist, we have named him commissioner of a United States to the Mexican Republic, and invested him, in the fullest and most complete manner, with ample power and authority, in the with any person or persons who shall have simiar authority from the Republic of Mexico, and between them to negotiate and conclude an aringement of the differences which exist beween the two countries-a treaty of peace, amiand lasting boundaries between the United ates of America and the Mexican nation-for he definitive settlement of all reclamations of the itizens and Government of the United States gainst the Government of that nation, and of ill reclamations of that Government and its citiens against the United States; and in like manner to determine the limits and boundaries beween the United States of America and the United States of Mexico, and all other matters said territory shall always be entitled to the and things suitable for negotiation, and bearing benefits of the writ of habeas corpus and of the upon the interests of both nations, transmitting trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the Legislature, and of judicial proceedings according to the course of the common law; all persons shall be bailable unless for capital offences, where the proof shall be evident or the presumption great; all fines shall be mode-In testimony whereof, this document is sealed

with the seal of the United States. Done and executed under my hand, in the city be inflicted; no man shall be deprived of his lib- of Washington, on the 15th day of April, in the erty or property but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land; and should the public and forty-seven, and in the seventy-first year of the independence of the United States.

JAMES K. POLK. President of the United States. JAMES BUCHANAN, Secretary of State.

in any manner whatever interfere with or affect private contracts or engagements, bona fide and

Article the Third. [Institutions for the promotion of religion, and morality, AND KNOWL- respective countries, territories, cities towns, EDGE, BEING NECESSARY TO GOOD GOVERNMENT AND and villages, without exception of places or perall continue in force for four years, unless THE HAPPINESS OF MANKIND, schools and the sons. All hostilities by sea and land shall defimeans of education shall forever be encouraged, nitely cease as soon as the ratifications of this and all persons while young shall be taught some treaty shall be made and exchanged by both par-

ART. 2. Ail the prisoners of war made by both parties, as well by sea as land, shall be returned as soon as practicable after the exchange partment, and transmit authentic copies of such ded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars if there be at present any Mexican citizens held captive by the Camanches or any other savage tribe of Indians within the limits of the United made, for preventing wrongs being done to States, as the same are defined by this treaty, the Government of the United States will re-Article the Fourth. The said territory and the liberty to return to their homes in Mexico.

States which may be formed therein, shall forey-ART. 3. So soon as this treaty shall have cise of their offices; and their commissions shall er remain a part of this Confederacy of the Unibeen duly ratified by the United Mexican States, ted States of America, subject to the articles of it shall be made known with the least delay to The Governor and Judges, or a majority of Confederation, and to such alterations therein the commanders of the force by sea and land, of them, shall adopt and publish in the district such laws of the original States, criminal and civil, gress assembled, conformable thereto. The in- land, as well on the part of the military and nacumstances of the district, and report them to Congress from time to time, which laws shall be in force in the district until the organization of the General Assembly therein, unless disapproved of by Congress; but afterwards the Lepton of the expenses of Government, to be approved of by Congress; but afterwards the Lepton of the expenses of Government, to be approved of by Congress; but afterwards the Lepton of the expenses of Government, to be approved of by Congress; but afterwards the Lepton of the expenses of Government, to be approved of by Congress; but afterwards the Lepton of the expenses of Government, to be approved of by Congress; but afterwards the Lepton of the expenses of the United States as on those of the United Mexican States; and the said suspension of hostilities shall be inviolably observed by both parties. Immediately after the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, all the gislature shall have authority to alter them as the same common rule and measure by which they shall think fit.

The same common rule and measure by which forts, territories, places, and possessions, what-soever they may be, which have been taken by other States; and the taxes for paying their pro- the United States from the United Mexican ommander-in-chief of the militia, appoint and portion shall be laid and levied by the authority States during the war, except such as are comrank of general officers; all GENERAL officers or districts, or new States, as in the original as the same remain defined by Article 4 of this [above that rank] shall be appointed and commissioned by Congress.

Previous to the organization of the General Assembly, the Governor shall appoint such magistrates and other civil officers, in each county gistrates and other civil officers, in each county and the county of the co gistrates and other civil officers, in each county or township, as he shall find necessary for the nor with any regulations Congress may find ne-ratification of this treaty shall be exchanged; of peace and good order in the cessary for securing the title in such soil to the and in the same manner all the forts, territories

ART. 4. The dividing line between the two and other civil officers shall be regulated and in no case shall non-resident proprietors be tax- Republics will commence in the Gulf of Mexidefined by the said Assembly; but all magis- ed higher than residents. The navigable wa- co, three leagues from land in front of the mouth of the Rio Grande; thence along the middle of said river to a point where it touches this temperary government, be appointed by shall be common highways, and forever free, as the southern line of New Mexico; thence westwell to the inhabitants of the said territory as to the citizens of the United States, and those of ward along the Southern limit of New Mexico, any other States that may be admitted into the northward along the western line of New Mexi-Confederacy, without any tax, impost, or duty of said river, then to a point in said line nearest the said territory not less than three nor more the said branch; and thence in a direct line to the same, and downward by the middle of said her act of cession and [authorize] consent to branch and of the said river Gila; until it empthe same, shall become fixed and established as ties into the Rio Colorado; and thence downfollows, to-wit: The western State in THE said wards by the middle of the Colorado and by the territory shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the middle of the Gulf of California to the Pacific

> to the territorial line between the United States the limits of the United States, as they are defined by the preceding article, and by the stipulations which are further contained in Article S, the United States abandon forever against the middle State shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash from Post Vincent's to the United Mexican States all reclamation on ac-Ohio; by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due count of the costs of this war; and, besides, north from the mouth of the Great Miami to agree to pay to the United Mexican States, in the

city of Mexico, the sum of ---ART. 6. In full consideration of the stipula-tions contained in Articles 4 and 8 of this treaty. the United States agree to assume and pay all sums at present due to claimants, and those which may be hereafter established, according Republics in the city of Mexico, on the 30th of have resided in the district three years, and in either case shall likewise hold in his own right. States and the Mexican Republic, on the 11th of April, 1839. And the United States equally agree to assume and pay all reclamations of citizens of the United States against the Governthe district, or the like freehold and two years' gress of the United States, on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatthree millions of dollars, which have arisen prior to the 13th of May, 1846, and which shall be the term of two years, and, in case of the death of the representative, or removal from office, the Governor shall issue a writ to the county or township for which he was a member to elect which may be admitted or rejected by said board of Commissioners.

within a period to be fixed by Congress, a petinuff and void.

Done by the United States in Congress, assembled, the 13th day of July, in the year
of our Lord 1787, and of the sovereignty
and independence the 12th.

CHAS. THOMSON, See'y.

within a period to be fixed by Congress, a petition to that effect to the Mexican Secretary of
ART. 9 stipulates that the Catholic religion
to that effect to the Mexican Secretary of
ART. 9 stipulates that the Catholic religion
and the property belonging to that persuasion
the curate's, mistake and all! The ser
it would be excellent to engage the charmand the property belonging to that persuasion
the curate's, mistake and all! The ser
it would be excellent to engage the charmand the property belonging to that persuasion
the curate's, mistake and all! The ser
it would be excellent to sing in some spacious edifice
the curate's, mistake and all! The ser
it would be excellent to sing in some spacious edifice
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it would be excellent to sing in some spacious edifice
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it would be excellent to sing in some spacious edifice
the curate's, mistake and all! The ser
it would be excellent to sing in some spacious edifice
the curate's, mistake and all! The ser
it went home and went to work, and the next
day a large number of shirts was prepared
by the fairest hands of Baltimore, for the
scale that the Curate's, mistake and all! The ser
it would be excellent to engage
the charmindicate the curate's and the property belonging to that persuasion
to the curate's and the property belonging to that persuasion
the curate's and the property belonging to the curate's and the property belonging to the curate's and t

September 6th. Gen. Scott addressed Santar complaining of a breach of the armistice, and declaring if he did not receive the most complete satisfaction by 12 o'clock the next day, the arfacts which they expect to prove by such books, registers, or documents shall have first been stated under oath or affirmation.

Gen. Santa Anna replied explaining and apologising, but saying that the true cause, of Gen. Scott's threat, was, his not signing a treaty which would lessen the territory of the Republic and dishonor it.

On the 7th, Mr. Trist's propositions were declared by the Mexican Commissioners inadmissible, who decided that notice should be given to Gen. Scott, that the armistice should cease on the 9th." But Gen. S. commenced his attack on Kings Mills on the 8th."

We omit details, and come at once to documents. These are important, and are as follows:

COMMISSION OF MR. TRIST.

James K. Polk, President of the United States

Of MR. Trist.

James K. Polk, President of the United States

Of the United States the same right of passage for their merchandise and the articles aforesaid, as it grants to its own citizens, by any railroad of America, to all those whom these presents may come, greeting:

Know ye, that, desirous of re-establishing beace, harmony, and good relations between the United States of America and the United Mexican States, and to remove all grounds of complete the present of the United Mexican States, and to remove all grounds of complete the imposed or conected upon the articles of merchandise and the articles aforesaid, as it grants to its own citizens, by any railroad or cannal which may hereafter be constructed across said Isthmus, whether by the Government of the United Mexican States, or by its authorization, paying only such tolls as may be established; and no other to more one one tolls shall be imposed or conected upon the articles aforesaid, as it grants to its own citizens, by any railroad or cannal which may hereafter be constructed across said Isthmus, whether by the Government of the United Mexican States, or by its authorization, paying only such tolls as may be established; and no other tolls are the constructed across said Isthmus, whether by the Government of the United Mexican States, or by its authorization, paying only such tolls as may be established; and no other tolls are the constructed across said Isthmus, whether by the Government of the United Mexican States, or by its authorization, paying only such tolls as may be established; and no other tolls are the construction of the United Mexican States, or by its authorization, paying only such tolls as may be established; and no other tolls as may be established; and no other tolls are the construction of the United Mexican States, or by its authorization, paying only such tolls as may be established; and no other tolls are the construction of the United Mexican States, and to remove all grounds of complete the construction of the United Mexican States are the construction of the United Mexican States or merchandise mentioned belonging to the Gov-ernment and citizens of the United States, or on the persons of said citizens, for passage over said railroad or canal, than shall be charged or collected for the same articles and merchandise belonging to the Government or citizens of Mexico, or whatsoever foreign country, or the persons of its citizens. None of the said articles, be they what they may, which may pass over this Isthmus from sea to sea, in either direction, whether by the present communications or by any railroad or canal which may hereafter made, with the object of being transported to any port of the United States, or of any foreign any port of the United States, or of any foreign country, shall be subject to the payment of any with the General Bible Society. When I duty whatever, whether of importation or ex-portation. The two Governments by this article promise, with as little delay as possible, mu-tually to agree upon and establish such regula-of the arguments in favor of the simple distions as may be deemed necessary to avoid fraud and smuggling in consequence of the right of way hereby granted and perpetually guarantied to the Government and citizens of the United

ART. 9. All the effects, commodities, or merhandise which have been introduced during the war, by whatsoever port or place of either party, or by the citizens or subjects of any neutral Power, while the same has been in the military

co, on the 5th of April, in the year of our Lord these districts are exceedingly limited in seventh Convention of the Protestant Episcopa ART. 1. There shall be a firm and universal peace between the United States of America and the United Mexican States, and each of its proportion to the population, and I know no Church in the diocese of New Hampshire, was the United Mexican States, and between their articles, with the exception of the additional armode in which we can so effectually aid the Wednesday, June 16, 1847. ticles, are hereby renewed for the term of eight exertions of those who are laboring night wednesday, June 10, 1041.

Wednesday, June 10, 1041.

There are sixteen clergymen connected with years, from the day of the exchange of the ra- and day in the performance of their spiritutifications of this treaty, with the same effect and virtue as if they formed part hereof; it be- al duties than by giving them that assistance The following extract from the Bishop ing understood that each of the contracting parties reserves to itself the right, at any time after which the Bible Society proposes to give, by

Mexican States, with the previous approbation of the General Congress; and the ratification quire the restoration of such captives, and their shall be exchanged in the city of Washington ted our religious differences to operate against

STATEMENT OF THE MEXICAN PRESIDENT. Statement of the Most Excellent President in a

"August 25, 1847 .- The armistice which the positions of peace which the Commissioner of name of his Government, Don Jose Joaquin de Herrera, Deputy General, D. Antonio Monjarin. Magistrate of the Supreme Court, and D. ntonio Garay, were appointed; sending them Antonio Garay, were appointed; sending them at the same time the notification of their appointment, in which they were notified to meet ter life; and if they are not so educated, it lutions be transmitted to the next General Cono-morrow at 11 o'clock at the Ministry of Retations to proceed with the Minister to the resi-

randum, which the Commissioners will take with them, and which the President will place in their hands. By this they shall be restricted to their true mission; which, for the present, is no other than to hear the propositions of peace which the Government of the United States retend to make to the Mexican Government. mmediately making known to it (the Mexican Sovernment) the contents of the propositions. hat they may be duly examined, and that the The Government will reserve to itself to give to the Commissioners sufficient instructions to enter upon the preliminaries of the negotiation, consulting the Minister of Relations as far as may be necessary to the discharge of their comthat we are met here, forgetting mere differnission, and certainly not agreeing to any thing without the previous approbation of the Gov-

The result was that Mexico offered the follow-

ART. 1, Is merely an expression of a desire that there may be a firm and lasting peace be-tween the two Republics. ART. 2. Stipulates that all prisoners taken by

land or sea shall be given up after the treaty is signed, and that any Mexicans who may be prisoners of the savage tribes of Indians within the limits of the United States, shall be given up by the Government of the United States and return

ART. 3. All the forts, towns, or territory and

Republics shall commence in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, in front, from the south-ern mouth of the Bay of Corpus Christi, to run in course of that river to its source; from the source of the river Nucces a straight line will be traced until it meet the actual frontier of New Mexico in the east southeast part. It will thence follow the actual frontier of New Mexico by the course was of the first order of eloquence of New Mexico by the course was of the first order of eloquence.

the territorial limits of the United States, the out the text awakened inquiry, and even During the Revolutionary War, Gen.

Arr. 12. The Government of the United States binds itself solemnly not to admit hence-forward the annexation of any district or territoo the Republic of North America.

ART. 13. All goods now in the ports occupi by the American troops will pay the duties es-tablished by the Republic, unless they have been pre-paid; otherwise they will be confiscated. ART. 14. The Government of the United States will satisfy justly the claims of Mexican citizens for damage the American troops have

Mr. Trist, and blood again flows, and no human foresight can tell the end.

On Wednesday, the annual meeting of the above Society was held at Tamworth. At twelve o'clock, Sir Robert Peel accompanied by the vicar of the parish, Mr. Pye, Rev. J. C. Miller, Birmingham, and sevetook his seat as chairman of the meeting.— sponding as the minister with the sacred Ark, from tered and proceeded to the sacred Ark, from Prayer was then offered up, after which Sir Robert Peel said, I have had the honor for which, after the seven circuits had been perseveral years past of filling the chief office formed, amid the responses of the choir and the £132,617,368. This amount will probe in connection with the Branch Bible Asso-Ark. The usual prayers were then said, after accepted that office, I considered the acceptation of it implied a careful consideration tribution of the Scriptures; of the objections gregational Society at Roxbury, we noticed that were urged by some against that simple among delegates from various Unitarian churchdistribution and acquiescence in the princi- es, in the vicinity, the venerable John Quincy ples of the Society; and I arrived at the con-of which he is a member. We were glad to see viction that the advantages to be derived that although his steps were feeble, owing to from the simple distribution of the Scriptures greatly preponderated over the objections that were urged against it. It is impossible to look at the condition of society to take in all the proceedings, the general occupation of the other, shall be permitted to remain free from confiscation of any charge or in this country without being convinced that health of this much respected sage and patriot has recently greatly improved—and we trust, in duty which there may be on the sale or exchange of them, or on the exportation of the said property from the country; and the proprietors of the country; and the proprietors of the country without being convinced that has recently greatly improved—and we trust, in common with nearly all the citizens of the Conperty from the country; and the proprietors perty from the country; and the proprietors are hereby permitted to sell or dispose of said manufactures many villages of little imporproperty in the same manner in every respect as tance, and scarcely known by name, have gathering of the next Congress, and exercise if the importation of the same had been made in time of peace, and had paid the duties according to the laws of each country respectively.

tance, and scarcely known by name, have gathering of the next Congress, and exercise over the deliberations of that body, the influence over the deliberations of that body over the deliberations of that body over the deliberations of that body over the deliberations of the next Congress, and exercise over the deliberations of that body over the deliberations of the next Congress, and exercise over the deliberations of that body over the deliberations of the next Congress, and exercise over the deliberations of the next Congress, and exercise over the deliberations of the next Congress, and exercise over the deliberations of the next Congress, and exercise over the deliberations of the next Congress, and exercise over the deliberations of the next Congress, and exercise over the next Congress over the ART. 10. The treaty of friendship, commerce, population, and it must be quite obvious that the character of one individua Project of a Treaty presented by the American and navigation, concluded in the city of Mexi- the means of pastoral superintendence in Episcopacy in New Hampshire -The fortytive to public education. All parties, of candidates for orders. ficiency in that respect. We have permit-General of the enemy asked having been agreed complete religious instruction constitutes a omalous position" of the Diocese, in relation to General of the enemy asked having been agreed to, and it being necessary to appoint upon the part of the Mexican Government Commission- the religious instruction may not be so complete religious instruction constitutes a complete religious instruction constitutes a part of it; whether, to accommodate some, the religious instruction may not be so complete religious instruction constitutes a part of it; whether, to accommodate some, the religious instruction may not be so complete religious instruction constitutes a part of it; whether, to accommodate some, the religious instruction may not be so complete religious instruction constitutes a part of it; whether, to accommodate some, the religious instruction may not be so complete religious instruction constitutes a part of it; whether, to accommodate some, the religious instruction may not be so complete religious instruction constitutes a part of it; whether, to accommodate some, the religious instruction may not be so complete religious instruction of the magnitude of the convertion of the magnitude of the magn cessary to provide for the distribution of the word of God. If youths are educated with sent anomalous position.

\*Resolved\*, That the General Conference be and is hereby requested to give to the Church a knowledge of the word of God, it is neces- in this Diocese such relief as may be consistent

> tion that this meeting is not composed exadherence, in the comprehensive sense, to Lord Palmerston has declared that England ences, and aiding in this common object. of Presbyterian. this purpose. I would not meet here today if I thought I was making a compro- Asylum. mise of my religious opinions. I avow that lished Church; I am in favor of that form a new version of the Scriptures. of Christianity established in this country; I give a decided preference to its forms, to its doctrines, and its episcopal order; and I make no sacrifice of my principles by cordially uniting with others who differ with me upon these points, but concur with me Dare to do right.

VERY STRANGE, BUT VERY TRUE. -On Have respect for your character. Trinity Sunday last a remarkable incident Infringe on no one's right. occurred in a rural parish on the banks of Know thyself. the Tyne, which our informant communi- Lie not, for any consideration. cates to us under the appropriete heading of "A Romance of Real Life." The ina straight line through said bay to the mouth of the Rio de las Nueces; to follow thence the cumbent of the parish being absent, the curate, contrary to custom, was the morning Postpone nothing that you can do now. another in his stead, to serve for the residue of the term.

The General Assembly, or Legislature, shall consist of the Governor, Legislature, and a House of Representatives. The Legislative Council shall consist of five members, to continue in office five years, unless sooner resolved by Congress, any three of whom to be a quorum, and the members of the Council shall consisted the said demands, the commission shall be guided and governed by the principles and rules predary of the two Republics, from the point at which its outcomes the frontier of New Mexico to general admiration. "He would one dary of the two Republics, from the point at which its outcomes the frontier of New Mexico to feel the two Republics, from the point at which it touches the frontier of New Mexico to the Pacific. The Government of Mexico agrees of land which lies between the into the 20th of November, 1843, and in not to found any new establishment or colonies hall be guided and appointed in the said the two convention.

Article the Sixth. There shall be resided which it touches the frontier of New Mexico to the Pacific. The Government of Mexico agrees of land which lies between the into the 20th of November, 1843, and in not to found any new establishment or colonies hall be guided and appointed in the said demands, the council shall be guided and governed by the principles and rules provided to the two colonies of the united 37. Which shall be guided and provided to the two continued on the principles and rules provided to the two colonies of the united 37. Which shall be guided and provided to the scale of the united 37. Which shall be guided and provided to the two colonies and the principles and rules provided to the scale of the united 37. Which shall be guided and provided to the two colonies and the first and fifth art

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Consecration.—The new synagogue of the congregation of the "Seekers of Peace," in Juliana street, was consecrated yesterday afternoon, to the worship of the God of Israel. The edifice is neat and tasteful, and the interior finished with great care and with much magnifi-cence, marked here and there by the beautiful ry comprised within the limit assigned by the present treaty to the Mexican Republic. This solemn compromise is one of the conditions under which Mexico makes a cession of territory medican to be a condition of the conditions to seat a large congregation; in additional conditions are conditional conditions. ple. The ground floor itself is sufficiently com-modious to seat a large congregation; in addi-tion to which there is a spacious gallery on three sides of the building. At the west end is the pulpit, very richly and tastefully decorated, and opposite under the gallery, that time-honor-ed and sacred emblem, the "Ark of the Cove-nant," where the tablets containing the laws of

Moses are deposited.

The front of the Ark is covered with a rich crimson velvet, on which is an inscription in Hebrew, while over all is a large and beautifully executed American eagle and shield, with a splendid gas-light on either side. The effect of the whole when lit up—the combination of the the whole when lit up—the combination of the emblems of our nationality and those of the Jewish faith—is beautiful indeed. The ceremonies of consecration commenced at four o'clock, by which time every part of the synagogue was crowded, the galleries being filled exclusively by ladies, and by all the greatest interest was manifested in the solemn rites, which were commenced with a symphony by an efficient orthogonal contents of the state of the cient orchestra, consisting of two full brass and

The minister, the Rev. Dr. KAHN, then standing outside of the door, knocked, saying, "Open the gates of righteousness to me,'

J. Q. ADAMS .- At the ordination of Mr. Wm. R. Algen, as Pastor of the Mount Pleasant Con-

ties reserves to itself the right, at any time after the said term of eight years to terminate the same, giving one year's previous notice to the

ART. 11. The treaty shall be approved and ratified by the President of the United States of America, with the approbation and consent of are beginning to be convinced that there has the Senate, and by the President of the United boon upon the part of all of us a great destrength to existing ones. Still, on the whole, Mexican States, with the previous approbation of the United boon upon the part of all of us a great destruction. We have permit

shall be exchanged in the city of Washington within the period of ——mouths from the date of the signing of the same, or sooner, if practicable.

ted our religious differences to operate against education, and it has now become necessary that that great object of national education on the call of the Standing Committee. The shall be obtained by a sacrifice on the part business was conducted in a friendly and chrisof all of us of some of those scruples which have hitherto prevented it. Be the character of that education what it may; whether

plete: whether the instruction be complete the Diocese of New York, as well as its best inthe United States might wish to make in the or deficient, believe me it is absolutely ne. terests, demand that it be relieved from its pre-

is the more incumbent upon us to provide ference.

them in after life with the means of receiv-THE CAUSE OF POPULAR LIBERTY IN SWITZERing it. Whether the system of public education be religious or not, the necessity of bers, M. Guizot took the opportunity of allud- New Orleans for the whole of the year. The I cannot conclude these observations heretofore, any intention on the part of France to tide-water, from the 1st September, 1846, to without expressing my most cordial satisfactory tervention, he declared, being intended. The tion that this meeting is not composed ex-clusively of any one denomination of Chris-by France in the spirit which her foreign minis-leans during the same period, is as follows:

We make no compromise by meeting for Miss Dix.-This benevolent lady has succeeded in persuading the Legislature of Illinois to make provision for a State Lunatic

am most decidedly in favor of the Estab- and some of his friends have issued proposals for

Faithfully perform your duty.

Government of the United States agree to pay to the Government of the United States of Mexico, at the city of Mexico, on the day of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty.

Out the text awakened inquity, and the few against the few Arr. 7. If in the opinion of the said board of Commissioners, or of the claimants, it shall be considered necessary for the decision of any of the said claims that any books, registers, or documents which may be in the possession or power of the United Mexican States should be examined, the commissioners or claimants shall make, incl. the commissioners or claimants shall make, incl. the commissioners or claimants shall make, incl. and T. Pyist.

Commissioners.

Art. 6. and 7. By these articles the U. States are the Mexican Government from the agree to release the Mexican Government from all claims of the Government for citizens of the United Mexican States should be examined, the commissioners or claimants shall make, in the same manner as is provided in the proposition.

Art. 8 provides for the settlement of claims in the same manner as is provided in the proposition, it was the same as inclined to the exchange of ratifications of this treaty.

Arts 6. and 7. By these articles the U. States was Tillotson's! In the afternoon the agree to release the Mexican Government from all claims of the Government or citizens of the United States.

Art. 8 provides for the settlement of claims in the amusement, as might be expected of a young Frenchman of twenty-incl. Was Tillotson's! In the afternoon the agree to release the Mexican Government from all claims of the Government or citizens of the United States.

Art. 8 provides for the settlement of claims in the amusement, as might be expected of a young Frenchman of twenty-incl. Was Tillotson's! In the afternoon the expected of a young Frenchman of twenty-incl. Was Tillotson's! In the afternoon the expected of a young Frenchman of twenty-incl. Was Tillotson's! In the afternoon the expected of a young Frenchman of twenty-incl. Was Tillotson's! In the afternoon the expected of a young Frenchman of twenty-incl. Was Tillotson's! In the afternoon the expected of a young Frenchman of twenty-incl. Was Tillotson's! In the afternoon the expected of a young Frenchman of twenty-incl. the curate's, mistake and all! The sermon too, was Archbishop Tillotson's! In-

**NUMBER 18** 

Rail-roads give employment to "lots of folks." Look at their effect in this particular in Great

There were 3,505 miles of rail-road completed in England and Scotland; 1145 stations. These

employed 47,218 persons. There were at the same time, 6,455 miles of rail-way under construction. These employed

303,727 persons! Of these, 263,594 were laborers and artificers.

8,867 inspectors, porters and police.

9,021 quarrymen and carters. 5,514 superintendents, foremen, &c.

3,596 engineers, surveyors and draughtsm 5,024 Plate-layers. 5.933 clerks, cashiers, and acco

Says a writer: A very tolerable army of employees! And when to this number is added to the host of butchers, bakers, tailors, &c., who derive an income and living from the expenditure of these 300,000 persons; when we add to these the brick-makers, carriage-builders, iron-workers, hewers of wood, &c., whose labor is demanded in these roads; and again, add in the women and children dependant upon the husbands and fathers employed, we shall find, says the Times, that the number of persons absolutely depend-ant upon the railroads already completed, and

upon those actually in progress, is not less than three millions!

But the entire tale is not yet told. In the session of 1846-7 acts were passed for the con-struction of 4,618 additional miles of railroad; the amount of £42,318,938; being together, spent in about four years; and, if the average earning of each person employed be taken at £40 per annum, it follows that 700,000 persons will be employed, and these will represent, in-cluding themselves, an aggregate of at least 3,000,000 of men, women, and children, to derive their support for four years from the constructed by the acts of Parliament passed during the last session. This aggregate of expense and employment is indeed a large one, but probably considerably within the fact. is not to be supposed that the whole of these roads will be in the course of formation at one and the same time; but it is pretty evident, if my calculations be correct, and I have derived them from the most authentic sources, that from six to seven millions of the population of Great Britain will derive their support from this source for several years to come, and, further, that if the railroad speculation should not lead to their extension a single mile beyond their present authorized length, those at present legalized by Parliament would, when complete furnish, employment and support for at least

annual return of receipts for-

Passengers on railroads was

I have not at hand a statement of the number of passengers by raiload later than for the haif year, by-the-by,) which is stated by Dr Bowring as having been 16,720,550.

Railroad travelling enables you to get a huna great movement of the public mind rela- ed deacons. Four persons have been received as a late breakfast, and you are among new scenes "As respects extension, I feel humbled, when time or money, and with very little fatigue. miles from Sunderland to London, yet such is the perfection of railway travelling that I have known a lady in delicate health leave the former place after midday lunch and be with her friends at the latter place before 9 o'clock in the even

1846, to 1st September, 1847, of Flour, Wheat, and Corn, and of the same articles delivered from the Erie Canal at tide-water, from 1st May, 1847, to 1st September, 1847, a period of only four months.

Erie Canal. Flour, 2,392,507 bris 1,617,665 bris. Wheat, 2,533,589 bush. 1,670,000 bush Corn, 4,504,985 " 7,065,000 " In the space of four months, the receipts of

Flour, are greater by 750,000 bbls., and of

leans during the same period, is as follows: Flour, 3,858,300 brls. 1,617,675 brls. Wheat, 4,599,272 bush, 1,670,000 bush. Corn, 5,083,318 4 7,065,800 "

This statement, which we take from the Albany Argus, embraces the entire commercial season. The difference in Wheat and Flour is very great; the excess of Corn at New Orleans is quite large. Still the increase of Corn sent by the Erie Canal is greater than the increase by way of the Mississippi. The former ran up from 400,000 bushels to 5,000,000 in one year -at New Orleans, the receipts have remained steady nearly at 1,500,000 bushels.

As soon as the Eastern railways are completed, there will be a greater increase of trade by these routes, and, perhaps, a consequent falling off, in many articles, in the Crescent City. The decrease in Tobacco is very great

What is Religion without Sympathy? The immense defect that want of sympa

thy is, may be strikingly seen in the failur of the many attempts that have been in all ages to construct the Christian character, omitting sympathy. It has produced numbers of people walking up and down one narrow plank of self-restraint, ponder ing over their own merits and demerits, keeping out, not the world exactly, but their fellow creatures, from their hearts, and caring only to drive their neighbors before them on this plank of theirs, or to push them headlong. Thus with many virtues, nd much hard work at the for character, we have had splendid bigots or censorious small people .- Friends in Coun-

ENGAGE JENNY LIND FOR THE MILLION. -Efforts have been making in Manchester to get up a concert for the purpose of giving all classes in that community an opportunity of hearing Jenny Lind. The project

The very able history of the Ordinance in last week's Examiner, ought to have been credited te the National Intelligencer. The author of it is Peter Force, Esq. Our young men, especially our young professional friends, should make themselves thoroughly familiar with this, and kindred subjects.

It has long been a moot point whether THOMAS JEFFERSON was not really entitled to the credit of this important ordinance. Not that Mr. Dane did not write it, and offer it, and propose its immediate adoption! This is admitted. But that long before this was done, the idea—the spirit which gave success to the proposition-was started by Thomas Jeffersonembodied by him-and so directed, through his efforts, that it became the law of the land. This would be a good subject for the m court of the Law School, in the rooms of the Lyceum. If a Southern man be really entitled to this credit, he should have it.

### Population-Its Power.

We copy from the Cincinnati Gazette the following table, showing the amount of tax charged on a hundred dollars of valuation, and the pe cent., for all purposes, in Hamilton county:

TOWNSHIPS.	1845.	1846.	1847.	
Symmes,	\$1 45	\$1 45	\$0 521	
Sycamore,	1 30	1 49	47	
Springfield,	1 30	1 40	47	
Colerain,	1 35	1 45	50	
Crosby,	1 40	1 52	50	
Whitewater,	1 40	1 47	45	
Miami,	1 30	1 42	55	
Delhi,	1 45	1 55	521	
Storrs,	1 45	1 40	573	
Green,	1 40	1 55	55	
Millcreek,		N. P.1 60 S. P. 2 00	55 65	
Fulton,	1 60	1 60	55	
Columbia,	1 40	1 50	55	
Anderson,	1 20	1 35	50	
Cincinnati,	3 00	2 95	95	

The comparative result is the same over whole State.

Remember the debt of Ohio. It is over nine teen millions of dollars. Yet by increase of population, Ohio has begun to pay off that debt, and at the same time, to reduce, largely, its taxation! And are her internal improvements decreasing in value, or extent? They are on the contrary, yielding more, and rapidly extending in every direction!

Schools, churches, railways, turnpikes, and all moral and commercial facilities are becoming common to all classes, and to every portion of this great State. This is the result of freedom. WE could enjoy all these blessings with it. Slavery alone prevents it. Shall we allow this? Can we consent to forego so much, and sacrifice so much, for this institution? Speak, friends, speak one and all, that our State may be redeemed and blessed.

#### Action-Organization.

Careful inquiry, and particular observation have satisfied us, that there is anti-slavery senings of those who sympathize, and compacts toings of those who sym timent in Kentucky, enough, to do whatever it gether their strength. It gives nerve to the Louisville, and Kentucky has no son whose

by our own feelings, or judging of public opin- our anti-slavery sentiment were thus marshallion from partial and ever zealous friends, but ed by organized moral action, who doubts, going up and down among the various classes of knowing the real talents of the State, who can society, and letting men speak for themselves, and doubt, knowing the true feeling of the people, of slavery as they please, we may say, we know, its certain, and triumphant success? "The onthat the people of this State are ripe for change, ly fear I have," says a wise and influential citiand eager for emancipation. The laboring zen, "is, that the pro-slavery men and perpetuaclasses, so far as we have been able to reach lists, many of whom have a deep interest at them, avow in private their hearty desire for it. stake, may out-work us, because they understand They present, in many respects, a noble exam- each other so well." Mark the reason. Mark ple of endurance and patience. The curses of the source where these few obtain control. slavery fall upon them heavily. If they be "Because they understand each other!" We young, and unmarried, they feel, as they toil, have deeper interests at staxe-let us have a like that hundreds pity them, and look upon them union. This would enable anti-slavery men to as degraded. If they have families, and are out-work all others, enable them to do it begathering about them the rich treasures of a cause they sympathize with and understand Government of England, sympathize. faithful love, they know that these, their own each other! loved offspring, must wither, and may perish. We hope our friends will bear in mind these looking alone to legal reform, they say, "for our to give voice and effect to the Emancipation sensakes, for the sake of our children, for the good timent of Kentucky. Do not defer the matter, overthrown in Europe. of all, we ought and we must destroy slavery." There is only one time fit to do such things:-The mercantile interests, especially in the Now. Go to work at once-get your nearest towns of the interior, are almost unanimous for neighbor, and when you have explained to him. Attila, and are already offering the Pope men freedom. Slavery cripples them in every way, start away with him to see others, until you fill and money to meet him. The Rev. Mr. Car-Farms stocked with negroes bring them no cus- the circle of your influence. Thus acting we low-the distinguished President of the Irish the whites who would buy of them. The intel- of the church, and through organization, raise man, urging British interference against the ligent merchant sees what will make him thrive, up a platform on which they can stand, and rea- Austrian invader. He says Metternich's order increase his income; give value to his son with the whele people, and reach and con- to the Pope was thus: property, what alone can insure any thing like centrate all the influences which are so ready permanency to that income, or the value of that and earnest to sustain emancipation. property. Without an increasing populationwithout a producing population-mercantile interests must diminish, and, therefore, our business men, whether influenced by other and structions made by the Mexican Government for stronger considerations or not, say "let us have her Commissioners, this article. It runs thus: emancipation, that the way may be opened for i amigrants, and our counties filled up, and our permit slavery in any part of the territory acquired from Mexico." towns made to increase. Why hold on to slavery when it prevents this? Why continue a system which impoverishes the many, and deadens the enterprize of the State? We want it removed. We are willing to work for its removal if others will only lead."

The religious influences are growing stronger and stronger in behalf of freedom. Causes have been operating and are still operating, to repress to some extent, the voice of the Church to stifle the convictions of religious men .-The fear, that the discussion of slavery will create wider and fiercer divisions, and that in the struggle piety would be forgotten, and religion trampled under foot, has kept them measurably silent. But this fear, and all other retarding causes, are fast passing away. And as they pass away, and the calmer persuasions of Hon. Wm. M. Cocke, reason and duty are heard, religious men begin Hon. Spencer Januagin, to realize the startling fact, that, if they are true to their professions, and their God, slavery cannot long exist. We say startling fact: for how can it be otherwise, when, their omission to do, keeps in utter darkness thousands of human beings who cannot, while they are slaves, read the gospel, and thousands upon thousands more of whites, who, through the evils inseparably connected with slavery, are driven to ruin? This is a fearful responsibility to meet. It is dreadful to look upon, or think about. But from an extended correspondence, and personal intercourse, with near a hundred clergymen of the State, we are satisfied, that a large number of Divines, and by far the larger portion of their congregations, are preparing, as the only alternative left, a strong, hearty, earnest resistance to slavery. Where else should we religion, and its spread, can individuals or the State build a hope? The Church, then, cannot falter; it will not, remembering its master, and his sacrifices, hold back much longer.

And slaveholders, as a class, are getting more and more willing, every day, not only to hear slavery discussed, but to discuss, or consider it neelves. Not superficially either, as some far in advance of all other portions of it. suppose, not simply in its pecuniary relations. as a majority believe, but thoroughly, in all its forms and relations. One of the strongest proslavery men, we know, writes us, "I agree fully in what you say, and if slavery be a sin, or the holding of slaves a sin, if they ought to be over forty-eight hours, on this day week. Teleeducated, if the law should prohibit their being graph posts were broken down, and telegraph sold except by families, let it be shown,-the

league of Leavine her .- August

subjects I will read and consider, and I know few who hold migroes who will not. I would few who hold migroes who will not. I would do justice to the black man as the strongest letter of Gen. Washington, presented to that and draws in his factor. He wants cotton goods and clothes for his plantation, that he could make do justice to the black man as the strongest guaranty of getting it myself, and securing it for my race hereafter." Like all men slaveholders look to what they deem their interest, and many of them, perhaps a large majority, felt many of them, perhaps a large majority, felt many felt baths halance due. The manufacturer, the same, the seller, and finally the commission merchant, all have a finger in the pic of profits, and the proud. or feared, at first, that any movement against slavery would ruin them. While in this belief, they were restless, uneasy, violent. But closer examination, and cooler thought, have given a goodly portion of them larger views. They are rapidly realizing one fact, that no costlier system was ever devised for man. They and the State, and that religion, patriotism, and every manly virtue calls upon them to help remove an evil which fetters the arm, and palsies the heart, of the white laborer. They are learning to hear that the heart is learning to learn the heart is learning to hear the heart is learning to learn the heart is learning to learn the heart is learning to hear that the heart is learning to learn the heart is learning to learn the heart is learning to learn the heart is learned to be head I know not, neither do I know the price of the leather breeches at this day, but if the money sent is not sufficient, the deficiency shall be paid on demand. I would beg to have them sent to me learning to know that they themselves, and terrible retribution by which God makes clear the wrong, and, as men who love their own, they dare not involve them longer in the meshes of deep misery and difficulty created by slavery. And as they realize, and feel, and know, these things, they are waking up-rousing themselves and others-to the stern, yet christian demands of emancipation. And what, under these circumstances, is the

duty of every man of us who demands the extinction of slavery?

The first step, is, to bring out-develope-the We rejoice as "well wishers" spring up along per, may yet acknowledge, that our aim is, as it goes. But to do this-to give action to the to injure none. anti-slavery sentiment of Kentucky, we must But though observing this rule with regard to have MEN OF ACTION. Not brawlers, not violent ourselves, we may be pardoned in departing declaimers. Not reckless or partizan men-but from it as regards our associate. Not that this men of thought, earnestness of purpose, resolu- is necessary where he is known, but that friends tion, and character. Does any one say, these abroad, who are unacquainted with him, may are not to be found? There is not a county know how he stands at home, and cherish him where they do not exist. Not a city or a town aright. Our excellent neighbor, the Louisville where they cannot be found. The occasion it- Courier, gave us a kindly notice last week, and self would create them. Never since the world in that, thus spoke of our friend and associate: began was there a blow struck bravely for liberty, by any people, when they had not a fit leader! Never did any body of men strive honestly for human rights or happiness, that the estly for human rights or happiness, that the leader! We need to feel the best of our poets. He is not so generally stry for numerical rights of improve the need of the best of our poets. have no fears then, as to finding men of action, if the call for them be made.

And how shall that call be made? By what

ignorant of each others anti-slavery views, and ed, firm but forbearing friends of emancipation injure themselves by expressing them, and they of the qualifications that are centered in Mr. Cosby, the cause might to-day have stood in a together—plant them side by side—and let them hear speakers utter their generous thoughts, and the people of Kentucky could scarcely have the people respond to them by hearty cheers, and they will quickly give direction to public opinion in city or county. Organization concentrates thus. It combines the views and feel, some of her most important responsibilities, and We speak deliberately. Not measuring others imparts new vitality to that strength. If then,

tomers, and, these farms multiplied, drive away may bring out men of action in church and out College at Rome-writes to the Dublin Free-

# Article 13.

The reader will notice, in the first set of in-

Why is this? Can it be that the world is be ginning to regard our Republic as the Propagandist of slavery? The blood came to our cheek as we read it, and we felt humiliated that any people should dream that we could so far de-

#### grade ourselves. Knoxville Convention.

The internal improvement meeting of South Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee met at Knoxville, Sept. 24, and the following officers were

President. Hon. NATHAN GREENE, of Tennessee. Vice Presidents. DANIEL RAVENEL, Esq., of South Carolina THOS. A. R. NELSON, Esq., of Tennessee Gen. JAS. H. REAGAN,

Secretaries JOHN E. CAREW, Esq., of South Carolina JAS. C. WALKER, of Tennesse. JAS. C. MOSES, Col. D. H. CUMMINGS.

Several reports were made. But we can only give results. These points were agreed upon. To extend the Georgia Railroad to the Tennessee River. To ask aid of the Tennessee Legislature, so as to extend the road from the Tennessee River To build a railway from Knoxville to Char-

ottesville, Va., through East Tennessee.
To improve the Holston, make turnpike roads We are glad to find our friends in East Ten-

nessee alive to the importance of internal improvements. All they want is an outlet to richest in it. No section abounds more in water power, or iron ore, or coal, and a railway sake of the picture, yet true in spirit, from a from Knoxville to Baltimore, or the seaboard in New Orleans paper: Virginia would make all its great resources available. Besides, slavery is nominal only in this incubus, and put the centre of the South,

# Storm and Flood.

Storms and floods in the mountains have done much damage, and stopped all communication between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh for sooner the better. As you reason on these however, the wires were again on them.

At the Historical Society, N. Y., an origin

DEAR SIE: By Dr. Gregg I send you four joes, £6. 9. 3., which appears to be the balance due you for your lands.

I know not at this time, who is eseemed the most celebrated maker, or I would not trouble you with so small a matter. For-merly there was a person called, I think, the Carabous, by whom very neat breeches were nade. Whether they are yet to be had I know their children, do not, and cannot escape the so tight in the thigh that it is with difficulty they can be drawn on. The measure enclosed is size I would have, not what they could be brought to by stretching. Yours, &c., G. WASHINGTON.

Our Better Part. We had intended copying the many notices which have been taken of the Examiner at home and abroad. This course is not unusual with the press. But we concluded on the whole to omit them, content to let our paper speak for itself. We cannot, however, forbear returning our cordial and hearty thanks to our brethren of the real feeling and wish of all these classes. "Well Press for the kind manner in which they have wishing," as one of our correspondents has spoken of us, and expressing our hope, that the said, will not answer. We are glad to have it. very few who have greeted us in a different temour path. It is something-it is good, as far as far as we possess any influence, to benefit all,

\* \* \* \* With Mr. Cosby, we have en-

be, as one of the most classical minds in the West, and as one who enjoys an acquaintance with English literature that is equal to that of any man in the country. The urbanity of his sition, the comity of his deportment. By Organization, and this is our second step. By thorough efficient Organization. Scatter a well cultivated mind, eminently fit him for the ousand men over city or county, let them be position he has chosen as one of the editors of the "Examiner." If the earnest, well convictseep still lest they vex the community, and in Kentucky, had always possessed an advocate press their sentiments. He belongs to a family associated with nearly the earliest recollections of Kentucky, to his father the State had entrusted whose patriotic impulses are more actively em-ployed for her welfare than Mr. Cosby's. The literary department of the "Examiner" is mainly under the care of Mr. Cosby, and n taste, soundness and value, is not excelled by

any paper in the country, not even by the Home and that we hold in high estimation As a family paper, we commend the "Examiner" to the favor of the reading public. No fami ly can read it long without having their minds improved, and their hearts enlarged.

This paper is published in Louisville, Ky., at two dollars per annum, in advance, or three lars at theend of the year.

The clergy, no less than the people, of Ireand, are fully roused against Austria. And to this feeling, the press and masses, as well as the

Pope Pius is regarded as the asserter of con- litical Economy, among a People. stitutional freedom-the defender of civil and beneath the galling blight of human servitude. suggestions-will talk them over with their religious liberty-as now, the great means, "the Yet, indulging in no revengeful feelings, and neighbors-and see if they cannot do something sure instrumentality," as a distinguished protestant says, by which despotism may be

> But the Irish outstrip all in their enthusiasm. They regard the Austrian emperor as another

> "Let him disband his National Guard, revoke his decree about a representative government, put down a free press, and choose between being made Bishop of Rome, shorn of his temporal sceptre, and holding that sceptre in subserviency to the Kaisar.

He calls upon Freemen to resist by opinion and act this tyranny. He declares that the those glittering waters to yonder fort, where "13. The United States shall engage not to Pope is opposed to slavery, and determined to Pope is opposed to slavery, and determined to ess, in bloody conflict. I glance around, and assert the Liberty of Italy, and that this should mark this very spot as hallowed by heroic assoprompt a mighty movement—a world-wide de-mand—in hybalf of the Independence of Rome. beneath Time's fingers, once streamed forth mand-in behalf of the Independence of Rome, "Oh," exclaims the Bishop:

among us, whom tyrants so intensely hated; whom Pius so justly designated the Hero of Christianity. The denunciation which he alone still prevails between our honored mother and could give, would not fail to have the due effect in this important crisis."

Austria will have enough to do. Mettermich is worn out, and weak, and thinks the old despotism, will suit the new Era. He has shaken, already, his master's power in Austrian Italy; we think he will blast it at home, and near the. throne itself, ere he dies.

# Pretty Good.

An old lady living on one of the Telegraph lines leading from this city, observed some workmen digging a hole near her door. She enquired what it was for? "To put a post in for the Telegraph," was the answer. Wild with fury and affright, she incontinently seized her bonnet, and ran to her next neighbor with the news. "What do you think!" she exclaimed. in breathless haste, "They're a-settin up that cussed paragraph right agin my door, and now reckon a body can't spank a child, or scold a hand, or chat with a neighbor, but that plaguy thing'll be a-blabbin it all over creation! I secure for her greater variety of labor, she will ly had gathered round the people to scare them into quiet. Elliott has done that exactly; done wont stand it! I'll move right away! Where there aint none of them onnateral fixins!"

# "Chicken Fixens."

No small matters, reader! You may smile: but these very matters, as men possess or want them, make the rich, poor, and the poor, rich. If you doubt, read the following description of a Southern Planter, exaggerated somewhat for the

He would not sell a chicken, nor a dozen of eggs, East Tennessee. If the white labor there had sideration. He is above that! He raises cotton, pies the mechanic's place in the city; and labor such a stimulus, it would quickly rid itself of he does! He rides in a six hundred dollar car- is not, cannot be; respected! riage, for which he is in debt. His daughters thrum a piano that will never be paid for. He buys corn, which he could raise at ten cents a bushel, and pays sixty cents for it, after two and a half per cent advance to his commission merchant. He could raise his own tobacco, yet he ble & Son, of Edinburgh, and will soon be pays three dollars a pound for "Richmond scent." ble & Son, of Edinburgh, and will soon be ed." He could raise his own hogs, yet he patronizes Cincinnati. The consequences are disastrous. Being the possessor of one staple, he fluctuates with the market of that article. He takes the "Price Current," he gobbles down the

vices. He is "mixed up" in cotton, and is

and he is up to his eyebrows in debt! This is the result of his not "calculating," nor even puessing the difference between farming and danting. One supports a family, the other sup-corts pride, until "pride gets a fall."

And so it is, in a greater or less degree wherever cotton is grown, or men look exclusively to the produce of slave labor for support. They despise small things. Consequently they live to make furniture, and whatever is needed for home use. Consequently they are dependent on the free States whom they curse at leisure, and decry without stint all the time!

We stopped the other day, when going into the interior of Kentucky, at Madison, Indiana and met a mechanic there, a Massachusetts man of rare intelligence. After some general remarks, the following conversation was held.

"What are you doing?" Making wagons, buggies, &c. &c. "Where do you send or sell them." Chiefly in Kentucky? They go to Louis ville, and up the Kentucky River.

"Why not manufacture them in Kentucky? Oh, it is pleasanter and cheaper living here we have society; we can get what we want easier; can obtain labor always; and this we could not do in Kentucky. "How many men are employed in your estab-

Some fifty. So even in our State, the very evils which reak the Southern planter affect us. can buy, but we do not manufacture. We can out money into mechanics' purses in the free States, but slavery prevents us from getting

But we have forgotten our subject-so let nquire where they get their "chicken fixens' from in Louisiana. Look at the table below.

and see if that does not ans	wei	t	10	question.
Cincinnati.			New Orleans	
EXPORTS.				IMPORTS.
Apples \$ 22,708	9.9			\$ 118,83
Beans 11,346				98,14
Butter 218,490				274,36
Cheese 215,612				201,00
Candles 104,137				29,73
Feathers 61,500				87,45
Oil, Linseed 159,800				72,74
Oil, Lard 485,970				56,93
Soap 30,240				11,33
Vinegar 12,623				4,23
m				4954 77

Think of it! Cincinnati exports more than New Orleans receives! And who is injured? What man in the Buck-eye State is less a man because he grows, or sends these home articles! "The Southern planter is above that." But does he get up to, or above the Ohioan? Does the lish news, or any thing else? Let this pass, however, and let us get down to the thing itself, do do Barn yard (Feathers & Eggs,) 143,962

do do Grease, Soap, & Candles. Eighty-two thousand dollars in Eggs! One nundred and fifty thousand dollars in Chickens! This the Buckeye boys and girls make out of Says the able editor of the Cincinnati Chronile, commenting on these results:

Now, there is one little fact, about that, which item, of one hundred and fifty thousand is just exactly equivalent to the estimated profits, on the assessed value of three thousand able-bodied, Sugar Plantation, Negroes! Judge White, of Louisiana, estimated the highest possible profit, of a Sugar Plantation, at 10 per out of the uncounted, and mere play lebor, of the boys and girls! These facts are worth all the great ones, to tell what is the basis of Po-

Precisely. And when shall we learn this When we know, in truth, what makes wealth, and how that wealth may be surely increased-what constitutes independence, and how that independence may be made synonymous with comfort, happiness, well-paid free labor, and enough of it.

#### So much for "Chicken Fixens." A Move.

Our friends in Charleston, South Carolina will soon have a large cotton factory in operation among them. The corner stone of the building was laid wi

great ceremony, and an address made on the occasion. We copy its close:

"Let no one say that we cannot compete with others in this work. We cannot enter into such a contest with the North and with England .-Ah, my friend, say not so. From this place, where I now stand, my eye wanders away over Carolina valor met and conquered English prowfiery defiance to England's power. This very field resounded to martial footsteps, hurrying to "Oh! for the man so lately snatched from enter the mighty contest; and, now, from this sacred spot, in proud humility, we preclaim our readiness to enter upon the great strife which her obstinate daughter; a strife for manufacturing pre-emineuce-for commercial glory. And should our beginning be but the prelude to great success; should this enterprise extend until all within our range of vision shall feel its impulse. until those rows of old dilapidated hovels shall give place to handsome streets; and they, who now suffer in poverty, shall rejoice in comfort. If, extending beyond this, the general in-terest of our beloved city shall be promoted, her commerce increased, her population enlarged, her real estate made more valuable, her prosperi-ty established on a permanent basis, then will be appreciated the importance of this undertaking and the appropriateness of this simple ceremony. Then this corner stone will be re-garded with greater pride than the most splendid obelisk, and held in higher honor than lofty

temples or triumphal arches The fervor of the erator, and the singularity of an address being made on such an occasion may excite a smile among those of us who start policy to make a gala display. Charleston is sinking rapidly in population, and unless some means be devised to extend her resources, to soon become a small place. Slavery has thrown her back, and put her beyond the hope, almost, of a full and healthy recovery. The orator exaggerates not when he talks "of rows of dilapidated hovels."

Success be with the enterprise! Charleston springing up with renewed youth. But we fear it is a moral impossibility. She has nowhere a dense white population; she has not within her gates an artizan class of numerical force: the negro fills the plantations around, and occu-

# Dr. Chalme

communication stopped. On last Monday, he'll lose; therefore he'll wait for better adhowever, the wires were again on them.

takes the "Price Current," he gobbles down the English news like a cormorant. If he sells tolectures to students, when he was Professor of bluegeye is fired with indignation, it resembles a bluegeye is fired with indignation and it is a bluegeye in fired with indignation

ellous, and was sued for defamation of character. When about to leave for home, Mr. Rob-

ertson obtained a warrant for his commitment. and he was lodged in jail. Lord Murray, before whom the legality of the commitment was tried, declared that the imprisonment was unjustifiable, and set Mr. C. at liberty. The libel justifiable, and set Mr. C. at liberty. The libel spirit which he manifested in contending with case is to come on shortly. An effort was making to settle the matter, when the last steampoorly. They will neither make or help others er left Europe; we presume it will be success-

Ebenezer Elliott.

And who is he? One worthy your study, reader, be ye gentle or not: for he is a man, every

Ebenezer Elliott was once a Sheffield laborerworker in brass and iron-"one of the lower" as he describes himself, "little removed above the lowest class."

Hard necessity has brought him out. Amid the sternest kind of work, where with sooty hand and brow, and amid body-sweats at the furnace, he has had the heart to speak for his class, and for himself, in good set terms of honest melody and strong speech.

A good lesson has Ebenezer given for all la

Imagine greater difficulties that could beset one like him. No scholar-no means easily accessible of learning; and, if there were, no time to learn Who, under these circumstances, would have gone on, and, unaided, have built up for himself a platform whereon he could stand, and so speak as to command the ear, and control the hearts, of a mighty multitude in Old England and over the world. He had the will, and he did all this. And there is not one that hears us, who, if instead of sucking his thumb, and saying, "I can do nothing," would try, would use scant poverty, and make out of it stuff to rise upon, that could not likewise act so as to bless himself and others in proportion as he had gifts of good thought and brave utterance?

There is all around, amid every form of mammon worship and artifical display and the A. & A Custo, Genoa, coldest selfishness, a disposition in bodies of men Dennison & Co., Limerick to be just, and to see that justice is done. The noble lord of England would not consort with the poet laborer of iron and brass, of Sheffield. The master or "bose" who employed him, and paid him weekly his hire for work faithfully done, never thought of making him his companion or friend. But he made both, by his iron will, and clear spoken truth, hear and obey him, made them, and through them, the very legislature of the land, do something to acknowledge the rights of the laboring men, and to Ohioan know less of the price current, or Eng- improve their condition. What should he, what night! Failures to this extent, must produce should any man, care who smiled on him, or at other and wider losses. So much for the results him, when thus, as one of the world's best of a wild speculation!--the next four or five has lately descended to the tomb, full of years to the small matters-even to the chicken men, he was successfully lifting up the down- months will be a critical time to the con & Cheese.) \$434,102 pier? Have courage, then. Learn to open THE MACEDONIAN.—We hear of this and to po. Freedom thus won will give the meanest the power of the best, and the poorest the force of the strongest.

Look at Elliott's history, as it may be briefly the Southern planters who are above such things. | told, nay, as good men on the other side of the water have narrated it, over and over again. Great Britain, in Legislature, custom, social habit, law, had, until very lately, but one conmay as well be mentioned. This Barn yard tral idea-the preservation of the power and position of the iew. The many who toil had to shift as they best could-had to fight against monopoly, aristocratic despotism, a hard, unfeeling, iron tyranny. They made wealth abound in England; in turn, Government forced them into pauperism. They constituted Mancheste the owners for all this, turned them out to starve. Elliot saw, felt this monstrous wrong, and he

proclaimed it, proclaimed it in words which burned into the hearts of the masses, and lighted up such a heat in old England that Lords and Commons were quickened by it, and forced willing or unwilling, to do away with bread monopolies, and other oppressions which made the rich, richer, and the poor poorer. He was the about a revolution as wonderful as any in modern Europe.

Elliot was born 17th March, 1781. He was dull boy; remarkable in his earlier days for good nature and a generous disposition. And nothing "called him 'out," made him what he is, but hard adversity. An old account of him

"While war scourged the earth in the defence of the doting despotism of kingship, and mono-poly shut out the food of this nation in defence of the domestic despotism or aristocracy, mil-lions and millions of men were born to insufferable misery, to hunger, nakedness, and crime, the result of maddened ignorance; and that in a land teeming with corn and cattle, and the wealth that could purchase them; and in a land too that sent out clothing for a world. The work of selfishness had proceeded, but had not prospered; wealth had been accumulated, but poverty had been accumulated too, a thousand fold; rents had been maintained, but ruin looked over the wall; there was universal activity, but its wages were famine; there was a thunder of machinery, and a din of never-ceasing hammers; but amidst the chaos of sounds there were heard—not songs, but groans. It was then that Elliott was born, and there that he grew, in the very thick of this swarming, busy, laborious, yet miserable generation. He saw with astonishment that all that prodigious industry pro-duced no happiness; there were pomp and pau-perism; toil and starvation; Christianity preached to unbelieving ears, because there were no evidences of its operation on hearts that had the ower to bless: and thus famine, ignorance, and ritation, were converting the crowd into a mass needed a new orator of the patriot spirit. There needed a Burns of the manufacturing district, and he was there in the shape of Elliott. Had Burns been born again there, and under those troved. circumstances, he would have manifested himself exactly as Elliott has done. He would have which had thus disorganized society, disputing these things in a quieter way. But it was good the passage of God's blessings to the many, and stamping a horrible character on the few. He would have vindicated the rights of man and his labors, and have sung down with fiery numbers that and no less. In the unpresuming character of "A Corn-Law Rhymer," of "The Poet of of "A Corn-Law Rhymer," of "The Poet of the Rabble," he sent out right and left, songs, sarcasms, curses, and battle cries, amongst the people. His words, never ceasing, fell like serpents amongst the multitude deadened by long slavery, and stung them into life. His voice once raised, never faltered, never paused, wherever the multitude met, they heard it; wherever the multitude met, they heard it is mined to respect and observe the Charles of the people, and the progress of the peaceful revolution is has tend by the popular impatience. The record of the journalist can barely keep pace with the march of events; now some great movement occurs in Rome new the countries of its policy—that it is mined to respect and observe the Charles of the progress of the peaceful revolution is has tend by the popular impatience. The record of the journalist can barely keep pace with the march of events; now some great movement occurs in Rome and the progress of the peaceful revolution is has tend to respect and observe the Charles of the progress of the peaceful revolution is has tend to respect and observe the Charles of the progress of the peaceful revolution is has tend to respect and observe the Charles of the progress of the peaceful revolution is has tend to respect and observe the Charles of the peaceful revolution is has tend to respect and observe the Charles of the peaceful revolution is has tend to respect and observe the Charles of the peaceful revolution is has tend to respect and observe the Charles of the peaceful revolution is has tend to respect and observe the Charles of the peaceful revo they turned they saw it embodied in largest handwriting on the wall. 'Up! bread-taxed slave! Up! our bread is taxed—arise!' It was Elliott who sounded from day to day, and month to month, these ominous words in the nation's territory.

style of some of his Letters on the Corn Laws has the condensed fire and energy of Junius; less polished, indeed, but equally pointed and severe. In conversation he is rapid and short; his sentences, when he is animated by the subject on which he is speaking, have all the force and brevity of Spartan oratory; they are words of flame; and in his predictions of calamity and

We have received a letter from a friend in Scotland, stating that this leading Virginia clergyman had been siezed and confined in jail. The circumstances are these: He got into a controversy with the Rev. Mr. Robertson. Mr. lond torn by the Campbell used words which were said to be liappointment, and too long experienced the sick-ness of the heart which arises from 'hope deferred.' This is the fact. In his mercantile suits he has not always been fortunate; and his literary career, till lately, was u cheering circumstance. He has endured cold neglect for years, and had to struggle with difficulties of every kind. The firm and proud scorn, and relying fully on his own powers for final success, is, next to his works, the strong-est proof of his possessing intellectual superior-ity, however much it may indicate a want of the milder graces of the Christian character. His was not the weak spirit that sinks under service: it called forth his powers, it roused him to the contest, it strengthened him for victory. His triumph is a glorious proof of what mind can effect, and we hail and exhibit it as a great

And, with a bitter experience, he has gained, in maturer years, those christian graces, which in earlier days, and amid stern conflicts, he some times wanted. He seems now, a meek, good man! Not that his spirit is less strong, or that port as to the opening of a semi-diple his enthusiasm burns less bright! He has only given it a truer direction. He would win Governmentsby gentle means! He trusts more in kindness and persuasion! And, go when you will to his house, (on an errand of philanthropy, of busi- tion, or invested with any formal represent ness, of pleasure,) you will find him as ready tive character, will be enabled by his presence at the Pontifical Court to facilitate the cir. to do a good turn, or work for a great object, as any man. Honor, and thanks, to such men the true noblemen of earth!

brings news of wider commercial disaster. The den more directly to delegate, while his known following list of firms, whose stoppages are anounced, with their liabilities, &c., will show

the conditions of affairs abroad: NAMES OF THE INSOLVENT HOUSE Names and Places of Business. A most hopeful lesson has Ebenezer taught Allison, Cumberlidge & Co., Lon-Thomas Booker, Sons & Co., Not stated. Burnet & Co., D. & A. Denny, Glasgow, Endee, Bordee, Honfleur, Eels & Co., Venice, E. Gemmel, Glasgow, A. A. Glower, Nephews & Co Hastie & Hutchison, London, 1.000,000 Matthew Perslim, Glasgow, Ried, Irving & Co, London, Sanders, Wetherill & Co., Stockton Sandersen & Co., London, Thomas Usborn, & Co., London

Five millions and upwards sterling in a fort-

your mouth, and to speak; to nerve your arm; Greenock, where, on the 2d of September, "grand soiree" was given to Commodore DeKay by the Odd Fellows, a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen being present. The Commodore made a clever speech, when his health was proposed, in which he adroitly complimented the ladies, the Odd Fellows and the good people of Greenock, Mrs. De Kay's grand-father, Henry Eckford, having served his apprenticeship to a On the following Monday a dinner was give

to the Commodore and officers by the "Central Board of the Highland Relief Fund."

The sale of the Shakspeare house took The Stratford and Landon Shakspeare Commit- with her. tee, organized for the purchase of the house then offered 30001., and no higher bid being made they were declared to be the purchasers. The call for subscriptions is therefore continued.

Obstruary.—Among the deaths of eminent men recorded in the papers by the steamer are those of Marshal Oudinot, Duke of Reggio, at the present Pope been the firm, brave man he the age of 81; M. Francis Frazen, Bishop of Hernosand in Sweden, known as a poet and the trial of Mr. O'Connell.

rance to get rid of him.

Considerable sensation had been caused Paris by a report that the Duke de Nemours had we think, let the reforming Pope and reforming been accidentally shot while sporting at Com- Italy alone! piegne. Although the account appeared in most of the papers, it was pronounced by good authorities in Paris to be "a pure invention." To some extent, however, the rumor was subse quently confirmed. The accident is explained

in Galignani's Messenger—
"While the Dukes de Nemours and d'Aumale "While the Dukes de Nemours and d'Aumale and the Prince de Joinville were out together on Wednesday, and while the latter was cocking Wednesday, and while the latter was cocking his gun to take a shot, it went off inadvertently; she was determined to call the Progressistas to his gun to take a shot, it went off inadvertently; and a small portion of the charge struck his elder brother in the head. Fortunately, however, the consequence was very slight."

The Duchess d'Aumaie was safely delivered of a son, at the Palace of St. Cloud, on Saturthe most dangerous enemies of your throne, and the adversaries of your prerogative." Her Matter than the same of the same young Prince run thus-"Henri-Leopold-Phil-

lippe-Marie d'Orleans, Duc de Guise."

M. Durand, the responsible editor of the Gazette de France, who was condemned by default for articles published in the paper respecting the murder of the Duchess of Prasiin, appeared before the Court of Assizes, and took his trial upon the merits. Durand was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of 2,000 francs. All the remaining copies of the two numbers of the journal were ordered to be des-

The Democratic Pacifique had been tried on a similar charge and acquitted.

Marshal Soult is dangerously ill at his estate of Soultberg.

The "movement" in this country seems to be spreading with great rapidity, and assuming a more and more important aspect. The London Spectator of September 18, gives the following outline sketch of events in various parts of the

trians cannot keep stillness even in their own territory.

We last week learned the ready concession yielded by the Grand Duke of Lucca to the demands of his subjects; he retracted, but only to make his concession the more complete. After his paternal proclamation, Charles Louis ran off, like Louis the Sixteenth, and repudiated his concessions; a denutation was accust to his concessions; a denutation was accust to his ran off, like Louis the Sixteenth and repudiated his concessions; a denutation was accust to his ran off, like Louis the Sixteenth and proceed to give the results of the votes. concessions; a deputation was sent to bring him back; he declined to go home, but offered to appoint a regency with a chief of the popular deputation at its head; the managers of the revolution were not to be thus foiled—they threatwoo—as, in his opinion, a necessary consequence of adhering to the present system of politics—it ened to confiscate the Duke's goods; on which

> Tuscany benefitted by this great political experiment on the obduracy of princes; the peo-ple called upon the Grand Duke Leopold to has-

in Tuscany. It has therefore who is master there. A similar spirit has been manifested in all parts of the Itahan territory, though it takes an endless variety of shapes; in Sicily and Calabria it is armed revolt; in the towns of the Roman States it is fervid and clamorous loyalty to Pius the Ninth; in Genoa it is exulting displays in honor of the old expulsion of the Austrians; in Piedmont it is suggestive cries in praise of Charles Albert. In many places "the Italian flag"—a tri-color—has been unfurled, instead of the flags of the separate States; and among the the flags of the separate States; and among the cries has been one for a "King of Italy."

But the most significant of all demonstrations, perhaps, is the sudden outbreak at Milan, the capital and head-quarters of Austrian Italy.

The arrival of a new Archbishop was the occa-

sion for a sudden and irrepressible burst of cries to the honor of the Prelate's spiritual lord, the His was not the weak spirit that sinks under misfortunes; his strong and powerful genius rose above them. He boldly grasped and eventually strangled the serpents that have stung so many others to death. To whomsoever else adversity has been fatal, to him it was of essential versity has been fatal, to him it was of essential versity has been fatal, to him it was of essential volted, but the hint must alarm the Austrians. Sovereign Pontiff; the authorities were alar It is not wonderful, therefore, that the nore conciliatory. Austria, if she knew own interests, would not repel, but would voke the intervention of Pius the 9th in re-

The Times gives authenticity to a curn communication between the British and Ros

"The Earl of Minto, who is now on his

to Turin, will extend his tour to Rome; ar though not accredited by any official intro cuitous intercourse between two States which have so sensibly persisted in blocking up the or-Arrival of the Mibernia.

This steamer reached Boston on the 3d, and England will be safe in his hands. In this way it is expected that Ministers may be enabled to communicate with a friendly State at a very critical period of its fortunes, without rendering themselves liable to the accumulated penal-ties which our ingenious ancestors devised for treason. As soon as Parliament meets, the let-ter of the law may be brought into accordance 80,000 with the spirit of the age; and, after we have Not stated. 400,000 graciously recognized the political existence of a power which at present commands the earnest 120,000 and practical sympathies of half the popula-Not stated. tion of the island, Lord Minto may be boldly invested with a title befitting the functions he must necessarily discharge.

The cities of Ancona, Perugia, Oscino and 30,000 Bologna have contributed funds to purchase muskets for the National Guard. The money 1.500.000 supplied from Ancona consisted of funds intend

The Augsburg Gazette repeats the statement that the French Government had placed 12,000 muskets at Marseilles at the disposition of the Pope, and that a still larger supply was expected from Belguim. A number of French and Polish officers resided at Rome had rendered their services to the Pontifical Government. The forces to be encamped at Forli are now estimated at 54,000; of which 24,000 will be regular troops, and 30,000 the National Guard. The Augsburg Gazette adds, "Our Government have made very friendly offers to the Pontifical Gov.

It is very clear that Austria has been, and is now, the only Government of Europe which

It was evidently her purpose to arrest the Pope in his reform movements. The policy of the olden time-that of parceling out States to gratify the lust, or satisfy the revenge, of the The U. S. ship Macedonian sailed from Greenock on the 14th of September for New the people should say how they should be ruled. or that monarchs should ask them what they on the 16th of September. The first bid was thought best, was, in her estimation, most absurd. And in all this, Russia sympathized fully

This tyrannical policy has pressed heavily on Italy. Divided as she is into small States, and In addition to the house the committee purchased a small property adjoining, for 820l., making in all 3820l.; this sum exceeding, by nearly 2000l., the amount of the sum subscribed. Italy. Privided as she is into small States, and these States rarely harmonizing with each other. Austria found it no difficult task to rule them. Italy, consequently, has been kept down; no Italy, consequently, has been kept down; no improvements were allowed; no changes. And none would, or could have been made, had not

When he developed his plan (and none foremost man among them all who gave life to historian, 65; and Chief Justice Pennefather, of the Anti-Corn Law League, which brought the trial of Mr. O'Connell. onets: without declaring war, she took military possession of Ferrara; and by word and deed The Praslin murder continued to be one of menaced the Pontiff with war. He defied her. the great subjects of the day, but under a new That defiance roused all the Italian States .form—attention being now fixed upon the trials of the journals that had been seized for remarks Austria found in the Pope, a soldier as well as a of the journals that had been seized for remarks upon it, implicating the Government or the king in connivance at the suicide of the Duke. defend his own land as a temporal Prince, and The accounts from Algeria are represented as shake that of the coward oppressor to its very unfavorable, calling for large reinforcements to the French armies there. Abd-el-Kader was making himself quite at home in Morecco, and this time offered her sympathy to the Pope; the Emperor is said to have solicited aid from France failed for very fear to side against him. Austria retreated, apologized, and will hereafter.

Notwithstanding the great efforts made by Gen. Narvaez to form a Ministry, he has com-

pletely failed. The Queen was not only inflexible in refusing

jesty—"I forget nothing; my resolution is fixed; and at the worst, I shall retain my present Ministers." "Your Majesty will permit me to observe that it was not necessary to summon me from Paris to tell me this." "It was not I who summoned you." "Then my mission is con-ciuded." "Completely concluded, and you may withdraw."

A general amnesty for political offences had been proclaimed, giving general satisfaction.— It is said that the divorce of the Queen will be brought before the approaching Cortes at an early day of its meeting, with a proviso that, after the death of Queen Isabella, no female shall be capable of inheriting the crown—thus returning to the Salic law which was set aside by King Ferdinand, the Queen's father

The intelligence from Lisbon is to the 9th. On the 23d ult., an official statement was published containing the dismissal of several members of the old Cabinet, and the nomination of their successors. They declare that the Cabinet has adopted conciliation between all the parties as the basis of its policy—that it is determined to respect and observe the Charter—to fulfil all the diplomatic engagements contracted with foreign powers; and to carry on the Government on principles of honesty and indepen-

of revolt in the the parties were still going on in anticipation of

EXPULSION OF THE JESUITS .- At the sitting of in their several arguments, we refrain from re-peating them, and proceed to give the results of the votes.

For not entering into the question, and con-sequently for withdrawing it from the order of the day, there were eight cantons and one half

For declaring the measure a federal measure, and therefore for calling upon such of the cantons as have Jesuits in them to send them away, and never admit any of the order in future, there were twelve cantons and two half can-

In pursuance of this vote the following de-

, the Diet is bound to watch over the ne of order and the internal security

practices of the Jesuits are incompatible he order and peace of Switzerland, and seeing, in fine, their presence, particularly in Lucerne, one of the cantons of the Directory;

competency of the high Diet. The cantons of Lucerne, Schwytz, Friburg and Valais, in which the Jesuits are estabd, are invited to expel them from their ter-

s. The admission in future of Jesuits into any one of the cantons of Switzerland is inter-

own way. The Diet has disregarded all threats, vention, and at Austria, with her talk of ned invasion. "We have our men and our tains," is the firm reply to both!

And Greece, too, she is in the vortex. ametreaty of Vienna, or under it, Russia interest which is due these powers is not der the law, their resident ministers may their puppet. Yet the people like not the Five Powers, as in duty bound.

e hands of monarchs: that Holy Albiances are reminiscences of the past; that treaties like that of Vienna, to keep the peace and to say how people shall be governed, are weak and seven thousand dollars. notien; and that Governments, in obedience to the will of their subjects, must have, not forced alliances, not parchment ties, not compulsory unions, but hearty, natural, and free combinations-such as interest may dictate, and friead-

ic Congresses, make every nation contriof every nation understand something of the nawhen the steamer sailed there was a Congress at Brussels, discussing reformatory punishments; and in it every European nation had its representatives, thus practically showing, that the experience of one land could be made directly to benefit another, and all others! Austria may force a is, that the public sentiment. thearts of peace.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

Thoughts on Emancipa tion-No. 5.

The influence of the Press is proverbially great s felt through all the ramifications of society. nce it is important to a successful prosecution the enterprise of Emancipation that the ediors of newspapers be enlisted in its favor. ey have much to do in the creation of public ment; and when it is created, on them deolves, in a good degree, the responsibility of it to the accomplishment of useful How often have trains of influences riginated at an Editor's table that have weal or wo, the condition of States. rovinces, Kingdoms, and Empires! It is no ittle matter to occupy the chair editorial. Its ecupant may well tremble at the responsibilinuected with his position. May it not nably expected that the Editorial corps n Kentucky will employ their pens in advoca-Will not our religious Editors do this? There are five religious papers published in the State with the merits of which the writer is acquainted. They are edited by H. B. Bascom, John L. Waller, Wm. C. Buck, govern yourselves in this land of the free, and V. W. Hill, and Arthur Crithfield. These gendemen are the representatives of four different enominations of Christians, and their papers you to share in our society. are read by thousands. It surely would not be sistresses are much more unfaithful in reference ducts to draw the commerce of the world to its their servants. Now if our religious Editors shores. hould dwell on the obligations of slaveholders reminding them that for neglect of duty they number. must give an account on the day of universal retribution—who can doubt that the effect would be most favorable? Let slaveholders be impressed with their solemn religious responsibilities and the work of Emancipation will make rapid progress. The fetters of slavery will be broken, not only because they bind the slave, but because they bind on the conscience of the master a burremain silent on the subject of Emancipation? be made a free State? Would it not be of incalcuiable advantage to our white population?

A SOUTHERN KENTUCKIAN.

African Colonization.-No. 3. We have shown, we think, in our former

mity with articles 1 and 18 of the Mr. Jefferson says, "the two races can never of Philadelphia, quondam Editor of the United Mr. Jenerson says, "the two rates can never live in a State of equal freedom under the same government; so insurmountable are the barriers which nature, habit, and opinion have established between them." This difference between lished between them." This difference between the races exists, not because the attention of the whites has not been called to consider its operation upon the blacks, for every means has been used by some whites in all the free of imitation—add to this an easy, natural earhas been used by some whites in all the free states to bring about a change of feeling toward the blacks, to grant them equal rights and olitical privileges with the whites, but the reult has been a more marked expression by the people, they shall be debarred from such advantages. Their color is the bar to their entrance to

We will now look at the state of the free blacks sent from the United States to reside by themselves, that they be a nation known of all and abroad. The Faculty consists of 7 Profesthemselves, that they be a nation known of all men. Liberia on the Western Coast of Africa was first settled in 1822 by 83 blacks sent from the United States. They were sent by the American Colonization Society, this Society is sustained in its work of benevolence by the voluntary yearly donations of its friends. Each year since the commencement of the Colony of Liberia, blacks have been sent there to share in the rights and privileges of those who had preceded them. The Society has not been permitted to make selections among the blacks as emigrants. Those who could not read, nor write were taken, as well as those who had at write were taken, as well as those who had at much enlarged and modified, so as to add, best but a slight knowledge of letters, with here greatly, to the tasteful appearance of the exteribest but a sight knowledge of letters, with here and there an exception. The materials were far from being the most suitable, in the sight of the Vienna treaty has become he Vienna treaty has become republic like unto our own. One half who have emigrated there were slaves emanci-

mingle in the joyous scene. Nor is the enthuor wildly directed. In the midst of wild or wildly directed. In the midst of ganized, and in their communion, more than ry; which was well attended—some \$60 were parentaion of revelry for rights gained, 500 Natives are to be found walking orderly. Two papers are published, edited by Colonists. Twenty-one young ladies, after having been Different mechanical business is conducted at addressed in a very able, grave, earnest, and pacame that blood had been shed in Sicily .-Different mechanical business is conducted at each of the settlements. Their commerce has increased every year with the United States, England, F ance Holland, and other nations. They has," says one authorized to speak, "cast a over our joy." Not by blood would they a their freedom; yet if the sacrifice must be

themselves own sixteen vessels, which trade for that has yet graduated at Washington Female six hundred miles up and down the coast with Seminary. The Institution is in a flourishing le. Itaiv, as well as Switzerland, is prepared the Natives, thus making themselves known as | condition, showing an annual average of some The second and more important consequence a part of the great family of the blacks, with 170 pupils. The respective Professorships are the inquiry, "Who hath begotten us these, well filled. Miss Foster, the Principal, appears eeing we have lost our children? who hath to possess in an eminent degree the requisite brought up these? these, where have they qualifications, for a faithful and scrupulous dis-been?" They are indeed a wonder among their charge of the numerous, arduous and weighty dubrethren. Out of 39 merchants and traders in ties of her delicate and important post. Parents the Colony, 26 of them are worth from one to abroad need have no scruples in placing their The exports of Liberia are about \$135,230 a year, and the imports \$130,000. The exports successful a disciplinarian. The Seminary buildare chiefly camwood, palm oil, and ivory. The productions are coffee, sugar-cane, rice, cotton, indigo, Indian corn, potatoes, yams, cassada, arrow-root, sananas, and fruits of various kinds. Their rise and progress in government and agriculture and commerce, and education and reli-

The governing public -- not the cabinets and gion has been observed by adjacent native Washington co. Pa., contains over 2000 inhabitheir eyes have seen, and their ears have heard Over 15,000 of them have voluntarily become subject to the laws of the Colonists and other bute to the general information, and the people tribes, numbering 130,000 souls are in treaty with the Liberian government both to sustain peace and stop supplies to the slave trade. Of no colony can we read of such prosperity as has sistered in the truest way." Why, attended Liberia. Its slow progress has given the colonists an opportunity to mould them-selves discreetly to their new and untried experiment of self-government. And they have so far example of a moral, well-ordered, and free comby efficient members, and not indebted to the pause. white man for counsel or guidance. They resubugate Italy; Louis Phillipe spect themselves and command the respect of all Europe in a blaze by laboring to others. Truly can they say, God hath done this line on the throne of Spain: but great things for us by bringing us to our father-land, whereof we are glad. And may not the ing to any compremise. Danton's specific is the wish and will of the people-will prevent a great assistant to her to introduce christianity either result, and strengthen the common de- into the interior of Africa. And will not the termination to live in peace, and cultivate all natives immediately connected with the Libe- holders cannot be cowards with safety." rians, become under their influence more suitable for citizenship than the great mass of foreigners who come to our shores are fit to become immediately our fellow citizens! Every tribe Hon. J. G. Palfrey: which embraces civilization and christianity too ardently in respect to her prosperity. We know it has not yet passed through its childhood, or at most its forming State. But enough has already appeared to make it certain it will nority, however, made no active maintain its existence: that it will be a strong sition to the action of the Convention and flourishing republic; and like other republics, with all its faults, it will be a refuge for the oppressed: that it will have power to drive the light of humanity into the darkness of the continent, where it stands like sunlight on the edge of a black cloud, giving promise that the shadow

the learned, and the virtuous-nor will we allow The contrast between the blacks in Liberia out of place for them to publish, occasionally at and those having freedom in the United States east, articles in favor of Emancipation. Their can be viewed by the candid mind, and a correct ournals would not thereby be divested of their judgment formed, where it is best for the slave religious character. Indeed, it is a solemn duty to have freedom to dwell, in the United States, mbent upon these Editors to refer with or in Liberia? And where, beside Africa, suitable frequency to the moral responsibilities can they be colonized with so much security of slaveholders. Editorial fidelity requires it; their peace, and happiness, and permanency as for many of their readers are not as conscientions as they should be in the culture of the re- that God has given to their great family, by pos ligious susceptibilities of their slaves. Most pa-rents are unfaithful in the performance of the for centuries. And that land has all the richduties they owe their children; but masters and ness of soil, and all the inducements in its pro-

world be spoken of in such a favorable light?

In the United States some of them may b

found who have accumulated several thousand

dollars-but they stand as the poorest of their

race stand before the prevailing sentiment, you

are incapacitated by your very constitution to

That the blacks in our land can be colonize to instruct their slaves in the way of salvation, there, will be our object to show in our next A COLONIZATIONIST.

> Washington College and Female Seminary Pennsylvania.

Messrs. Editors:

The 37th annual commencement of Washingen—a weight of obligation—which cannot be of September. The exercises were commenced thrown off unless those fetters be burst asunder. on the previous Sabbath with a Baccalaureate With this view of the subject who does not offer sermon to the Graduates, by Dr. McConaughy to God, the petition that he would incline our President of the Institution. The venerable ge religious Editors to expatiate on the religious tleman acquitted himself at this interesting juncaspects of the slavery question? To our political ture in his wonted masterly, appropriate and im ditors what shall I say? Gentlemen, will you pressive manner. A discourse so pregnant with wise and wholesome counsels, and whose incul-Are you not satisfied that good policy, and sound political economy, require that Kentucky should be made a free Section of the subject of Emancipation! Wise and wholesome countering cations were urged with so solemn earnestness and paternal solicitude will be doubtless, be long

The annual address to the Alumni Associatio Would it not enhance the wealth of the State? was delivered by John A. Wills, Esq., of Pitts-Would it not lead to the development of resources of which we now know comparatively nothing? I pray you then, gentlemen, present to your able and intelligent audience. Mr. Wills' subeaders the economical aspect of the ject was "moral chivalry," which he deni shown) that in promoting the cause of Emancipation they promote their own interests. Show them that their regard for dollars and cents should induce a denotion of their cause of the interests. Show them that their regard for dollars and cents should induce a denotion of their cause of the interest of the intellectual and moral faculties," stimulated by love of truth, of mankind and of progress, and manifested in heroism of thought, of utterance, and of action. should induce a devotion of their energies to this cause. Gentlemen, you frequently write with touching eloquence on civil liberty. You refer with enthusiastic commendation to the doctrines taught in the December of Laught in the December of Laught in the December of Laught in the December of the sword and lance, has taught in the Declaration of Independence.
Will you not then lend your influence to the universal prevalence lend your influence to the paramount claims to our attention, plaudits, and universal prevalence to add that this universal prevalence of these doctrines? Shall not civil liberty be enjoyed by all the tribes of "babbling earth?" Or shall the African race lation of Kentucky constitute an exception? Shall the colored population of Kentucky constitute an exception? Wield your puissant pens, political Editors, and say, so it shall not be.

too much affectation in delivery. The Graduating class consisted of 33 members 11 of whom delivered orations, which were alike creditable to themselves and the Institution: numbers, from facts, from 1781 to 1847, what is the condition of the blacks set free in the United States as a body. And this their state, is one deeply to be lamented; but it is impossible to alter it by their remaining in this land. For as

States Gazette, on the "Responsibilities of Learning." Mr. C. fully sustained his reputation as an able essayist, in this suitable, dignified nest, pleasing delivery. The address is to be published. The immense throng that assemble to witness the performances of the 29th, may serve to exhibit the high standing of Washington College in the estimation and affections the community at large, where her spacious Hall is fast becoming too circumscribe to admit within its walls the multitudiuous ingath-

ter as regards all other total who have the pated for that purpose. And what do we see in consequence of the commencement aforesaid there in 1847? Between 4 and 5000 Colonists The exercises connected with this occasion settled in different districts, but all living under one government. Each settler has given to amination was conducted with energy and abilition. Yet she complains that the him ten acres of land. None become citizens ty on the part of the teachers, as well as with such suls show favor to Greek rebels!—
without being an owner by gift, of land. The white man is excluded from citizenship.
They have a Governor, a Legislature, and a judicial department, each acting in their respective duties, to the admiration of those, who are useful to will be let alone. When left to own land. By a well arranged system of reversities. own land. By a well arranged system of revenue laws, they defray the annual expenses of which exemplify and confirm the remark that new Italy heaves at the bare thought of gaining her freedom. The Grand Duke of Tuscany her freedom. The Grand Duke of Tuscany her freedom. The Austrian cockade, establishes a throws aside the Austrian cockade, establishes a civic guard, &c. Ten thousand men turn out, two and a half stories high, erected at the excivic guard, &c. Ten thousand men turn out, preceded by busts of Pius IX and Leopold II—preceded by busts of Pius IX and Leopold II—pense of the inhabitants. Over 39 schools are taught for the benefit of the children of the Colonists and Natives. A High School is sustained to give those who are seeking it, an eduties of the Teachers and Pupils of the processions—and then the women, all dressed tained to give those who are seeking it, an edu-in white, and adorned with the national colors, medicine and theology; 26 churches of differ-ent denominations of Christians have been or-purpose of raising funds to replenish the libramental music on Wednesday evening, for the

> charge of the numerous, arduous and weighty dudaughters under the tuition of so talented, experienced and a pious lady, and so sagacious and ings are located in a delightful, airy, retired portion of the town, are commodious and handsome. The winter session of both Institutions will

en on the 1st Monday of November next. Washington, the seat of the location of th College and Seminary, and the Shire-town of handsome and easy of access in all directions, and in point, of cheapness of living, salubrious climate, delightful situation, and in every other respect, is admirably suited for the purposes of education.

AMICUS. Claysville, Pa., Oct. 5th, 1847.

Political Movements.

The Charleston (S. C.) Mercury thinks, hat the determination of South Carolina to succeeded, that they have given to the world the resist, at all hazards, any invasion of Southern munity of blacks, with wise laws administered Rights, has brought Northern Politicians to a

Several correspondents of this Journal think "the resistance men of 1844"-that is, the church in christian lands look upon Liberia as urged by them. "To dare, to dare, and still to dare," The reason assigned, is, that "slave-

The Whig Convention of Massachusetts re

Resolved. That the Whigs of Massachu will but enlarge Liberia to become a "home, a setts will support no men as candidates for the sweet home," for the thousands of blacks who offices of President and Vice President, but those will be drawn there from the United States, who are known by their acts or declared opinliberia will live. We do not, we judge, feel ions to be opposed to the extension of slavery.

The resolution caused much angry debate, and some sharp charges and retorts. The mi-

The Democratic Convention of New York was of a stormier character. But the portion slave trade from its borders, and to send the known as the "old hunkers" carried the daythough the minority is said to be the most powerful in the State. The Wilmot Proviso was voshall pass away. Can the condition of the free blacks in any State, or in any other part of the For Controller—Orville Hungerford, Jefferson, do Sec'ry State-Edward Sanford, New York do Lt. Governor-Nathan Dayton, Niagara, do Att'y General-Levi S. Chatfield, Otsego

do Treasurer-Geo. W. Cayler, Wayne, do State Engineer-O. W. Childs, Onondaga do Canal Com.'s-John C. Mather, Rensselear Elisha B. Smith, Chenango, Fred. Follett

io Inspectors of State Prison-John Fisher Westchester, Geo. Caldwell, Montgomery, and Norman B. Smith, New York. The Whig Convention of Michigan passed he following resolution:

"While we concede the right of each of the independent States of the Union to legislate with regard to its own peculiar institution, and are willing to abide by the compromises of the Constitution on the subject of slavery, we are opposed to the further extension of this institu-tion over the territory of the United States; and we will by all constitutional means resist the introduction of slavery into any territory now or hereafter to be acquired by the United States, by conquest, purchase, or otherwise. A free people, in their march of conquest and acquisition, bearing the seeds of slavery, and planting social and domestic Bastiles wherever its flag is unfurled, would exhibit a spectacle over which tyranny might well rejoice, as furnishing unanswerable evidence of the hypocrisy of Republics."

The New Jersey, Whigs say in their State Convention:

"That the people of the State of New Jerse are opposed to the annexation of more territo ry, for the purpose of giving undue preponder ance to the South; that we will abide faithfully by the Union our fathers made, but that the addition of new Southern partners to the firm without our consent, and for the purpose destroying our weight in it, the calling in of the unknown and half-civilized States of Mexico, and the investing them with privileges equal to or superior to our own, is an infamo most intolerable insult and outrage.'

This is not in the true tone of the Jerse Blues. "Undue preponderance" "for the purpose of destroying our weight!" This is narctional, and sinks the higher questions of duty, right, out of sight! We do not like it.

"Resolved, That the principles of a sound Democracy demand of the Democratic party a firm and unwavering opposition to the extension of slavery in any territory hereafter acquired by the United States."

Yet they passed the following: "Resolved, That the corner-stone of all re-"Resolved, That the corner-stone of all reand equality of all men; that the American Revo- in itself It is that this zone with the Bravo at

"This," says the Charleston Mercury, in bitter | The preservation of this territory is according irony, "may be considered the corner-stone of Massachusetts Democracy."

The Whigs have held several meetings in Georgia. That at Dahlonega, in the uplands. was the largest. Judge BERRIEN spoke, and considered the old issues-national bank, tariff, distribution of the public lands-as are in abevance or settled. He denounced the Mexican war. and "the firebrand" which the Northern Democracy would throw into the country in the shape of the Wilmot Proviso. He was for no more territory. "Far better," said he "to go with our Whig brethren of the North, leave our weak and distracted sister republic to the possession and distracted sister republic to the possession of her territory, and save the Constitution and the country."

The Liberty State Convention of New York have nominated their candidates for State offi-

The Indiana, New Hampshire, and Connecticut Liberty Conventions have met, and appointed delegates, &c., for the Buffalo Convention. The Delegation, in Maryland, stands as fol

New Members. Old Members. 1-John G. Chapman, John G. Chapman, II-Jas. Dixon Roman, THOMAS PERRY, III-THOS. W. LIGON, THOS. W. LIGON, WM. F. GILES, V-ROB'T M. MCLANE, V-Alexander Evans, ALBERT CONSTABLE, Edward Long. I-J. W. Chrisfield, Democrats in SMALL CAPS.

The elections in other States previous to that in Maryland showed a total of 110 Whigs—3 Independents, (viz: Petrie of New York, Tuck of New Hampshire., and Lahm of Ohio;) 1 Native, (Levin of Penn.) 98 Democrats and 2 vacancies in Ohio and Michigan, which will be illed by Democrats. The Maryland election adds 4 to the Whigs and 2 to the Democratsleaving Louisiana and Mississippi, which States will probably choose two Whigs and six Demo-

The probable state of parties in the House then complete, may be set down as follows: 115 Independents, 109 Natives, Whigs, Democrats,

generated by the events of this war, or by what Total,
Should Messrs. Tuck and Lahm, Independents, vote with the Whigs, as we think they will, the Whig majority in the House will be 6, will, the Whig majority in the House will be 6, time with the most friendly people, and in the without counting Mr. Levin (Native) who is midst of relations of the strictest amity. The decidedly opposed to the Administration. The South Carolina delegation (all Democrats) will also act against the Administration on some believe that to them you will find no important

The Whig Convention of New York has just adjourned. It nominated-

For Controller, Millard Fillmore, Erie. Lt. Governor, Hamilton Fish, N. Y. Sec'y State, Chris. Morgan. Cayuga. Attorney Gen., Ambrose L. Jordan, N Treasurer, Alvah Hunt, Chenango. " State Engineer, Chas. B. Stewart, Mon

Canal Commis- Jacob Hinds, Orleans. Nelson J. Beach, Lewis Chas. Cook. Chenango. sioners. D. D. Spencer, Tompkins. State Prison, I. N. Comstock, Albany.

Inspectors, J. B. Gedney, Westchester In their address the Whigs of the Conven-

"The constitution as it is, and the country as t is, are good enough for us. The Whigs of the North are conservatives of the constitution n its essence, and in its very word and letter. The fell and mischevious results of abolitionism are no where better understood, or more contemped than in New York. But we will not pour out the blood of our countrymen, if we sacrifices to extinguish the desolating flame of will not spend from fifty to an hundred millions cial reasons for acting in this manner. Not of dollars per year to make a slave market for any portion of our countrymen. We will never, for such a purpose, consent to run up an untold national debt, and saddle our posterity with fund-mongers, tax-brokers, tax-gatherers, aying an excise or an import upon every thing they taste, touch, or live by. The Union as it is, the whole Union, and NOTHING BUT the Union, we will stand by to the last-but No More Territory is our watch-word-unless it be FREE.'

before you may take any definitive resolution on The resolution passed was in conformity with our propositions. We do ourselves the honor to offer to you our attention and respect. this extract. It affirms loyalty to the constitution as it is, but "uncompromising hostility to the extension of slavery into any territory now

The convention met and parted in entire har-

We close our notice of political movements with stating the singular fact, that the Charleston Mercury lauds Mr. Dallas' speech "as the best yet," while the Albany Atlas insists that fused to pass the following resolution offered by he has thrown his weight against Mr. Buchanan and slavery!

Mexico.

It must be a matter of deep regret, to every humane mind, that the war with Mexico, was not arrested by the Powers that be, after the armistice. On the first page, the reader will find documents touching the efforts made to secure documents touching the efforts made to secure to receiving the propositions of his government peace. Below we give other documents, the if they came in writing, and to make a memoreading of which will occasion, we are sure, randum of them jointly with him if they were made to us verbally. As Sr. Trist would have deeper pain in every ingenuous bosom, at the thought that more blood is to be shed between sister Republics, ere peace can bless them.

To his Excellency Senor D. Nicholas P. Trist. Commissioner, with full powers of the Government of the United States, near the Government of the Republic of Mexico.

House of Alfaro, at Chapultepec, Sept. 6, '47 The undersigned, commissioners of the Mexican Republic, to form with you an agreement of peace, in placing in your hands the counter project which they have formed in accordance with the last instructions of their Government, deem it opportune to accompany it with the observations which this note con tains, which will serve to show more clearly the pacific disposition of Mexico in the contest which unfortunately divides both coun-

Article 4 of the project which you were pleased to deliver to us on the evening of the 27th ult., and which was discussed at our previous conferences, imports the cession of part of Mexi-co. 1st. The State of Texas. 2d. Of the territory without the limits of the said State, which extends to the left bank of the Bravo and to the Southern boundary of New Mexico. 3d. All New Mexico. 4th. Of the two Cali-

fornias. The war which now exists has been caused solely on account of the territory of the State of Texas, to which the Republic of North America presents as a title the act of the same State, by which it annexed itself to the North American confederacy, after having proclaimed its indepen-dence of Mexico. The Mexican Republic agreeing (as we have manifested to you that it does) on account of the owing indemnity, to the pre-tensions of the Government at Washington to tensions of the Government at Washington to the territory of Texas, the cause of the war has disappeared, and it should cease since all the reasons for continuing it have ceased to exist. In regard to the other articles comprehended in the 4th article of your project, until now the Republic of North America has urged no title to it, nor did we believe it possible that any to it, nor did we believe it possible that any would be alleged. It, then, could not acquire them but by right of conquest, or by that which his Government would consider it as a sine would result from sale or cession, to which it qua non of peace. The other points touchwould now force Mexico. But as we are persuaded that the Republic of Washington would not only absol utely repel, but would hold in odium the first of these titles; and as, on the The Supreme Government having considered what had taken place, your Excellency comother hand, it would be a new thing that war should be made upon a people for the simple municated to us in your note of yesterday, its reason that it refuses to sell a territory which its final resolution, conformably to which, and neighbor wishes to purchase; we hope from the with the approbation of the Cabinet, we immemeighbor wishes to purchase; we hope from the justice of the Government and People of North America, that the great modification which we have to propose of the cession of territory (without the State of Texas) which is claimed in the said article 4, will not be considered a motive for continuing a war which the worthy general of the North American forces has justly characterized as unnatural.

In our conferences we have declared to you that Mexico cannot cede the belt of land comprehended between the left bank of the Bravo and the right of the Neuces. The reason of this is, not only the full certainty that the stated of duty, right, out of sight! We do not like it. have to propose of the cession of territory (with-Convention voted down Amasa Walker's reso-lution said article 4, will not be considered a motive for continuing a war which the worthy general of

motives to appreciate his noble character, and if at any time the work of peace should be conlution, and all the political blessings thereby secured to our country, were the legitimate results of the adoption of that great principle by our fathers; and that we ought never to forget or fail to declare our undying attachment to this chief tenet in the creed of Democracy."

in itself It is that this zone with the Bravo at its back forms the natural frontier of Mexico, as much in a military as in a commercial point of view; and of no people should it be claimed, nor should any people consent to abandon such a frontier. But in order to remove all cause of dissension for the future, the Government of tention and respect. God and Liberty. [Signed] JOSE JOAQUIN DE HERRERA. chief tenet in the creed of Democracy."

"Better had the manliness," says the Georgia
Journal (Dem.) "to adopt Mr. Walker's reso-BERNARDO COUTO, IGNACIO MORA Y VILLAMIL, MIGUEL ATRISTAIN.

WESTERN NEWS.

it would be necessary for Mexico to retain a por-tion of the Upper; etherwise, that peninsula

would remain without land communication with

ne remainder of the Republic, which would al-

energy of the American people, will know how to draw abundant fruits from the acquisition

Americans. We have verbally stated to you

hich may be entered into. The government

of Mexico understands that it would be conve-

Our government has commanded us to recom

to you should be communicated within three

opinion, come to a happy termination, if each one of the contending parties should not resolve to abandon some of its original pretensions.

This has in all cases happened, and all nations have not hesitated in such cases to make great

tivate in the beautiful hemisphere in which Pro-vidence has cast our lot. We venture to recom-

nend these considerations to your Excellency

MIGUEL ATRISTAIN

Most Excellent Sir:-Although each day we

ment of that which occurred in our conferences

with the most excellent Sr. Nicholas P. Trist,

had the honor to report verbally, at length.
On the evening of the 27th uit. we met for

the first time, in the village of Atzcopozalco.

tlement of all existing differences betwen Mexi-

co and the United States for the arrangement of

the boundaries of both countries, and for defini-

tively adjusting peace. Ours were restricted

made some observations concerning the limita-

tion of our powers, we satisfied him by declar-

ing that when the time for negotiation should

arrive a complete authorization should be pre-sented. Immediately he delivered to us the

project of a treaty, which that same night we placed in the hands of the President. In con-

clusion, we proposed to Sr. Trist to choose as the place of our ulterior conferences a country

house (quinta) situated in the neighborhood of

Chapultepec, and least distant from Tacubaya, where he had his residence, and from Mexico,

where was situated ours. We agreed to notice

the designated place, and to remain summoned for the following day.

The next conference was reduced to declar-

ing that we were agreed concerning the country-house (quinta) which had been chosen, and to

appointing for our third meeting, Wednesday the 1st inst., in order to give the Government

the intermediate days to examine with due de-

liberation the project presented, to take its resolution upon it, and to give us the instructions to which we should conform.

On Wednesday we exhibited the full powers

which the Supreme Government was pleased to

confer upon us, and entered with Senor Trist

into a long, although calm, discussion upon the

principal points of the project, which was continued all the following Thursday. Of its events we have already informed the Supreme

Government. The point at which the negotia-

tion stopped was this: Sr. Trist showed a dis-position to abandon his first pretensions to Low-

er California, and to a portion of the Upper, in

order, that a land communication might be pre-served between it (Lower California,) and the

State of Sonora. He offered that if there should

remain no other obstacle to peace than the point of difference relative to the territory between

ient to solicit this guarantee.

to our instructions a condition sine que sea of peace. Sentiments of honor and delicacy (which your noble character will cause you to estimate properly) more than a calculation of interest prevent our Government from consent-The steamer Amelia, bound down the Mi souri river, 2d inst., loaded with tobacco, hemp, and rope for St. Louis, struck a snag at Providence, which injured her so much that she had to be run on a bar to prevent her sinking. She ing to the dismemberment of New Mexico. On this point we believe it to be superfluous to add anything to what we have already stated to you anything to what we have already stated to you

The Mormon prophet, Strang, has ordered all of his followers to Beaver Island, in Lake Mich-The cession of Lower California, little profiigan. He has bought up that spot, containing forty square miles, and expects to gather the Mormons there this fall.

> STEAMBOAT DISASTER .- We learn from the officers of the Trenton that the steamer Declara-tion, bound to New Orleans with Ohio troops, came in collision with the Iowa, at the head of Morgan's Bend, and sunk her. The Iowa was from New Orleans for St. Louis, and will be a total loss. We could obtain no other par-

ways be a great embarrassment, especially for a non maritime power such as is Mexico. The cession of the part of Upper California offered by our government (for the compensation) will TAYLOR MEETING IN NASHVILLE.-There was to be a great meeting of the friends of Gen. Taylor in Nashville, on Saturday evening last. The ssemblage was to be addressed by the Hon. Bainot bring to the United States merely fertile ie Peyton. An immense and enthusiasti ands and intact mineral wealth but presents gathering was expected.

the advantage of an uninterrupted communica-tion with its territories of Oregon. The wis-dom of the government of Washington, and the The New Orleans Picayune, of the 29th ult. has received reliable information that Capt. Bes-ancon and Lieut. Henderson and detachments, Dr. Cooper, of the army, and three mounted which we now offer them.

In Art. 8 of your project, the concession of a free passage by the 1sthmus of Tahuantepec to the southern sea is claimed in favor of the North Col. Wm. B. Campbell, who distinguished

that some years have elapsed since the govern-ment gave a privilege of this kind to a particu-lar individual, who afterwards transferred it Cennessee regiment, has been elected by the Tennessee Legislature Judge of the fourth judicial circuit of that State. He was formerly a with the authority of the same government to English subjects, of whose rights Mexico cannot member of Congress and is a Whig. The field officers of the 3d regiment of Ten dispose. You will not complain, therefore; that in this point we cannot accede to the desires of nessee infantry, were elected on the 8th inst. Capt. B. F. Cheatham was elected Colonel, Mr.

imself in Mexico as commander of the 1st

your government. We have entered into this ingenious explana-Whitfield Lieut. Colonel, and Mr. Solomon, Mation of the motives of the republic for not ceding all the territory beyond the boundaries of Texas which is required of it, because we desire that Correction .- Lieut. Phelps, who is under bail to take his trial for shooting Capt. Wilson, the government and North American people lately went down to Louisville, which gave rise above, and the recent rise at Pittsburgh, will give us a should be convinced that our partial negative to the impression that he intended to evade a very full river, admitting boats of the largest class to free-trial. This appears to be a mistake. We undoes not proceed from sentiments of aversion

derstand that Lieut. P. intends to await his trial, and has received a furlough from Col. Thompson for that purpose. CAPTAIN CUTTER'S POEMS .- It is said that

neat volume containing all Capt. C's poems, will be issued in a few weeks. ARSON .-- Mr. JOHN SLOAN, a merchant of ittsburgh, has been arrested on the charge of objection. The contents of Art. 12 have been

tting fire to his own store, in order to defraud already spoken of in your country; we flatter e Delaware Mutual Insurance Office of Philaourselves that your government will not refuse to contract an obligation so conformable to honor, and to the harmony in which two neighbor-

The members of the Theatrical profession in Cincinnati have subscribed \$200 for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of Mr. ing people should live.

Peace between the two countries will be mo olemnly established, if a foreign power (England.) which has in the present contest so nobly The Editor of the Hopkinsville Press has re interposed its good offices, would now consent to guaranty the faithful observance of the treaty ceived the appointment of Commissary, with

NAVIGATION RESUMED .- We learn that the reen and Barren river line is now ready for navigation. We may expect a boat here early nend to you that your decision upon the counnext week .- Bowling Green Argus, 9th inst. ter project which we have the honor to submit

They are making drays in Pittsburgh, with a xed pully fastened to the front part, by means of which a single man can load a hogshead of sugar, or any other heavy weight, without any ssistance. So says the Chronicle of that city. FORFEITED.-The young man, Phelps, who

ago, has volunteered as a private in Capt. He passed down the river on Sunday week to without sorrow ought we to confess that we are join his regiment at Louisville. giving to humanity the scandalous example of A number of the Encarnacion prisoners two Christian people, of two Republics, in the view of all the monarchies, who, for a dispute Duroc. reached here a few days since on the steamer

concerning boundaries, mutually de themselves all the injury that is possible, when we have more land than is sufficient to populate and cul-The official majority of Gen. Neil S. Brown over A. V. Brown for Governor of Tennessee is

> Col. Churchill, inspector-general of the army, is at present in Nashville, superintending the organization of the two regiments recently called for from that State.

The workmen on the line of the telegraph [Signed] JOSE JOAQUIN DE HERRERA, BERNARDO COUTO, IGNACIO MORA Y VILLAMIL, between this city and St. Louis, commenced putting up the wires on Monday last, and we expect in a few days to exchange flashes with our neighbors of St. Louis.—New Albany Bul-

letin, Sept. 13. SUNK .- We learn from a passenger that the eamer Western ran into the Monedo in the have given an account to the Supreme Govern-Cumberland river and sunk her. No lives were lost. The Monedo lies in the water up to her

Commissioner with full powers for the United States, we nevertheless believe it opportune to recapitulate here in writing that which we have An immense Taylor meeting was held in Nashville on Saturday night. Col. Baylie Pey-ton addressed the assemblage in an eloquent manner, urging Gen. Taylor's claims for the Presidency, and a preamble and resolutions to that effect, offered by Judge Wm. K. Turner, The credentials having been exchanged, we found those of Sr. Trist most ample for the setwere unanimously adopted

ITEMS.

The decrees of the Danish States for the abolitition of 60 from stores, & bushel. Dried Peaches, \$1 00 per

Mr. Feargus O'Connor announces that he will mence a new morning paper, to be called The Demo-crat, on the meeting of Parliament.

Mr. Constable, publisher, of Edinburgh, has given the large sum of £10,000 for the manuscripts left by the late Dr. Chalmers. Amongst them is a commentary on the Bible as far as the book of Jeremiah.—Liverpool Albien. ANTI-RENTERS .- Gov. Young, of N. York, has restored to all the rights of citizenship, the anti-rent mur-derers of the Schohaire constable, who were sent to the State prison a few months ago under cover of a sen-tence for life, speedily pardoned out, and their pardon followed by a perfect restoration to all the rights they

There are 27,585,000 spindles in operation in the world, of which 2,500,000 are in the United States and 17,500,000 in Great Britain.

New Jersey .- Hon. William Wright, the Whig non nee, has consented to be the candidate of the Whigs of New Jersey for the office of Governor. The election will take place on the 4th of November. On the first Monday of October, the people of Co

ticut are to vote on a proposed amendment to the stitution, to allow to negroes the right of suffrage. "That's a pretty bird, grandma," said a little boy. 'Yes," replied the old dame, "and he never cries "That's because he's never washed," rejoined t

London for a short tour on the content. During his ex-cellency's absence, the secretary of the legation, Mr. J. R Brodhead, will act as charge d'affaires. A Vienna letter in the Cologne Gazette states that the

Duchess of Parma, Maria Louisa, intends, in conse-quence of ill health to resign her sovereignty, and fix residence at Vienna.

Later from Mexico CINCINNATI, Oct. 13, 104 P. M.

By way of Richmond we have later information from New Orleans than heretofore received. The steamer Alabama had arrived at New Orleans with news from Vera Cruz to the 25th ult., and Tam-

towards Vera Cruz with 4,000 men to open the communication and transmit despatches. It was reported that Santa Anna had resigned the Presidency, and that Senor Perez had been appointed in his place.

La Patria publishes rumors, generalld discredited, to the effect that the American troops in the city of Mexico had had a severe conflict with the leperos, which became so destructive that General Scott withdrew from the city—that Santa Anna advanced from Gaudaloupe, when a severe battle was fought. The latest accounts also state that Gen. Rea had taken complete possession of Puebla.

From the Rio Grande.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 2d inst., has

at any time the work of peace should be consummated, it will be by means of negotiations adorned by the estimable qualities which, in our opinion, distinguish this Minister. You will be pleased to report all that has taken place to the Supreme Government, and receive our attention and respect. God and Liberty.

Wanton MCEDERS.—On Monday last two Manton act and Monday last two Healts and Wanton MCEDERS.—On Monday last two Healts are were shot in the public street by a cowardly ruffian name of Thomas McLaughlin, of the Texas cavalry. We have not heard the full particulars, but it is said to have been a most wanton act, and without the elightest provocation.

Col. Tibbatts, civil and military governor of Monterey, has forbid the sale of spirituous liquors and ordered all grog shops and gambling houses to be closed.

AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER. J. B. Russell, Gazette Office, Cincinnati, O. White & Potten, 15 State street, Boston. Elias Smith, 142 Nassau street, New York. John. Scholkfield, S. E. cer. Arch & 6th sta., Philadelphia.

### Commercial

REMARKS.-Since our last we have not p ery marked change in the market for most descrip ons of produce, the rates being within a fraction of pre ious quotations. In breadstuffs and GRAIN we have to note a slight advance; the advance in these articles has been steady for some weeks past, both here narkets eastward.

In GROCERIES, little or no change has transp resent time, but a moderate extent of busine is branch of our trade, consequently prices have fluc uated but little; the stocks on hand are small, but suffi ent for all needful purposes, and fully adequate to meet he demands usual at this season of the year.

The market for Provisions continues but m applied, and prices for some descriptions are a shadower than noted in our last, though as a general thing ates are at about the same figures as previously quoted The receipts from the country continue to be very cant, which seems to keep prices at a stand in the ab ence of an active demand. In bagging and rope, holders are making sales at ad-

ranced rates over previous figures; the sales of the week. wever, show a variety of prices at which these artiles have beeen purchased. In our table this week is included the receipts and shipments for the past two

cles have been very flattering; the fall sales have all been vell attended by numerous country purchasers, and Georgians, all of whom were supposed to have been captured at the National Bridge, have arrived safely at Jalapa.

large stocks have been disposed of at terms alike favorable to both buyer and seller. The business this season is spoken of as having been much heavier than for some large stocks have been disposed of at terms alike favoraspoken of as having been much heavier than for some The general business of the city has worn the an

ance of unusual activity for the season; owing to the re-

ent rise of water, a farge number of boats have been

onstantly engaged at our levee busily employed in loading and unloading. Freights have become easier, and usiness in consequence has increased in the way of thin-The weather since our last has been cool, with som very disagreeable days. Yesterday was uncon

it rained nearly the whole day, accompanied with a cold Westerly wind. To-day is cold, but cloudy, rendering The river at this point is slightly swelling: the rains

BACON.-There is little coming in from the country. and the supply in market is rather limited. Prices for some kinds are a shade under previous rates. We quote

from wagons, Sides at 71@77c.; Shoulders 6e; Hams 71@ de .; and from stores, Hams &@Sic.; Sides 8481c.; Shoul ders at 6ic. Sales of 5 hhds, bagged Hams at 9c. BAGGING AND ROPE.—We quote sales 139 piece at 14@144; 65 do at 144, 75 do at 15c.; 95 at 144, 150 at

141c.; 200 at 14c.; 47 at 15c.; 50 at 14c.; 150 at 14c.; 50 do at 15c. Of Rope, 320 coils at 64; 500 do at 64; 49 at 64. 22 at 7c., 50 at 7c., 32 at 61, 33 at 61, 200 at 61@7c., 300 at 61, 210 at 61, 42 at 7c.; and 50 at 7c. Twine at 12 @121 cents.

STATEMENT OF BAGGING AND ROPE Stock on hand, Oct. 13, 1847 .... 27,881 pieces ek on hand, Oct. 13, 1847 ...... 13,810 coile BROOMS-Are worth \$1 30@2 00 per dozen, aspe

ket 15/295c killed Capt. Wilson, of Covington, a few weeks BERSWAX-Steady at 20@22c per lb. BEANS -- From wagens 75c. and stores \$1 00 per

COTTON .- Sales 11 bales at 10ic., 13 do at 10c. COTTON YARNS .- Sales at 74, 81 and 94c. for the CATTLE .- Sales of Beeves at from \$3 to \$5, Pawt.

Sheep, \$1 25@\$2. Hogs, \$3 25 on foot. Lamb, \$1. Calves, 82 50(0\$3. Cows and Calves \$20, in demand. The number of cattle, &c., slaughtered each week for city consumption, embraces about the following amount. 225 head of catile, 600 sheep and Lambs; 400 Hoge and 200 Caives. The rates remain the same as quoted last

CHEESE .- Sales at 7@7je. Stock light. COAL .- We quote Pittsburgh delivered at 12%c retail and 10e wholesale. CORDAGE .- We quote Manilla at 200 -c.

CANDLES .- We quote Star at 23c; Sperm at 32@33 Mould at 102 104. COFFEE .- Holders are firmer in their rates than at et date of our last. Prices, however, are unchanged, say

8(88tc. Sales moderate. DRY GOODS-Cabot A and Chicopee D cottone 84 29c Great Falls, Massachusetts, &c., 8@8tc. A. C. A. ticke 16 @17c. Methuen ticks 161@17c. Blue Prints Fall River at 11@114c. Merrimae at 114@124c. Fancy Prints at from 6@18c, according to quality and style. Bleached goods -34 inch Dwights ile; 30 inch do, 9c.

FLOUR .- We have to notice a still further advance than reported in our last. Sales from Store of 500 bbls at \$4,90. Retail sales at \$5,25. FEATHERS.-We quote, from wagons, 25c.; from store, 27 cents.

FLAXSBED.-Sales from wagons at 80, and stores at 85 cents. FUEL .-- Wood selling at \$2 25@\$2 50 \$ cord. FRUITS,-We quote Dried Apples from wagons at 50

bu; Oranges, none: Lemons, \$10.00; Fire, 14 6 15 cts P h. M. R. Raisins at \$2,75 @ 3,00 @ br. S. S. Almonds at 15c & &, and scarce. Prunes at 20c. & & Zante Curantsat 14c. & B. FISH .- The quantity as well as quality in market in very limited. We quote Mackerel No. 3, large, at \$9,00.

Herring at \$7,00. GRAIN .- We quote Corn, from wagons, at 40c., and from stores, 45c. Oats from wagons, 25c.; stores, 30c -Rye, 55c.

from stores at 30c. GUNNY BAGS, -- Sales at 20@22c HEMP.-Sales of 11 tons water rotted, at \$230, \$225. \$185 and \$175 per ton; 17 bales do at \$185, 15 do at \$210.

0 tons dew rotted at \$120 per ton. HAY .- Sales by the hoat load at \$11,10 per ton. tail at 65c. IRON.-Sales of 45 tons Kentucky Metal at \$30 per

JEANS AND LINSEY .-- We quote the former at Se cash and 40 on time; the latter at 28c cash and 30c on LEATHER .- We quote Skirting at 222 23c; Sale leath er at 18@20c P B. Upper at \$16@825 P doz. Calskins was at \$15@24 & doz. Bridle at \$24@\$30 & doz.

LEAD.-In pigs 4, bars 5. LARD .- Sales from wagons at 9c., and stores 10c .-The market is rather scant. MOLASSES .- The enquiry is good. Sales at 334@

Kips at \$30@36 \$ doz.

MUSTARD SEED—Sales are made at \$2@\$2 25-asuperior quality will bring \$2 50. NAILS.—We quote at 42 asserted.

OILS-We have no change to make We quote Lard Oil at 65.070e per gallon. Linseed Oil 55.060e. Tanner's Oil \$16.0821 per bbl, as per quality. PORK -- We quote Mess at \$13, Prime \$11, Rump \$11. POTATOES-Stock large. Sales dull at 65c per bbi.

RICE ... The supply in market very light. Sales from

SUGAR—The market is drooping. We quote sales 1/2(274c.

SHOT—By the keg.\$1 20; bags at \$1 25.

SOAP.—We quote No. 1 at 4c.

STARCH.—We quote a very superior article, made from the best wheat, at 54c, at which price large quantities are sold each week from the manufactory of Mesers Gwathmey & Tyler, on Main street.

TALLOW—We quote at 84c.

TIN PLATE—We hear of no alteration from the release of our last \$10@10 50.

prices of our last \$10@10 50.

TOBACCO. -Sold in the past week at Tedd's Ware For first rate from Sold at the Planter's Ware howeek, 36 hhds, as follows: For first rate from \$5.00 to \$7,00 \$3.50 " \$5,00 \$2,50 " \$3,50 all good qualities.
WHISKEY-We quote Rectified at 171@18c; Raw

at 18@18je.
WOOL.—In grease 14@17c: washed 20%5c.
EXCHANGE.—Eastern exchange † prem; New Oreans 4 months paper †c discount; 6 months do 1 per cent sight par to † preta.

ISAAC PUGH & CO., No. 118, Chesnut Street-PHILADELPHIA.

American & French Paper Hangings, Borders, Fresco & Column Papers, Wide Window Papers, Fire Board Prints, &c. All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms Wholesale and Retail. Country merchants are particularly invited to call.

IBA BURDSALL, No. 531, Main St. opposite Bank of Ky,
LOUISVILLE;
HAS always for sale, Wholesale and Retail, a full assertment of the patterns of Paper Baselmen. Januaries red by sept 10, 1847—ly

The Blind Boy. BY DR. HAWKES.

It was a blessed summer day,
The flowers bloomed—the air was mild,
The little birds poured forth their lay, And every thing in nature smiled

In pleasant thought I wandered on Beneath the deep wood's ample shade, Till suddenly I came upon Two children who had thither strayed.

Just at an aged birch-tree's foot A little boy and girl reclined; His hand in hers she kindly put, And then I saw the boy was blind.

The children knew not I was near, A tree concealed me from their view. But all they said I well could hear, And I could see all they might do.

"Dear Mary," said the poor blind boy, "That little bird sings very long; Say, do you see him in his joy? And is he pretty as his song?"

"Yes, Edward, yes," replied the maid, "I see the bird on yonder tree;" The poor boy sighed, and gently said,—
"Sister, I wish that I could see."

"The flowers, you say, are very fair, And bright green leaves are on the trees, And pretty birds are singing there-

"Yet I the fragrant flowers can smell, And I can feel the green leaf's shade, And I can hear the notes that swell
From those dear birds that God has made. "So, sister, God to me is kind, Though sight, alas! He has not given;

But tell me, are there any blind Among the children up in heaven?" "No. dearest Edward, there all see-

But why ask me a thing so odd?"
"Oh, Mary, He's so good to me,
I thought I'd like to look at God." Ere long, disease its hand had laid On that dear boy so meek and mild;

His widow'd mother wept and prayed That God would spare her sightless child He felt her warm tears on his face. And said-"Oh, never weep for me,

I'm going to a bright, bright place, Where Mary says I God shall see. "And you'll be there, dear Mary, too; But mother, when you get up there, Tell Edward, mother, that 'tis you-

You know I never saw you here. He spoke no more, but sweetly smiled Until the final blow was given,
When God took up that poor blind child,
And opened first his eyes in Heaven.

> The Land-Fever. BY MRS. CAROLINE M. KIRKLAND.

[In 1835 and 1836, a fever of speculation in lands took place in the far west. Both the specu-lators, and the "land-lookers" who helped them up land, they threatened to maintain a wilderness round the clearings for years—a serious disadvantage to these already too solitary men. So much being promised, and with the additional knowledge that the backwoodsmen are gen-erally very hospitable, the reader will apprehend the humor of the following sketch. man, riding a jaded horse, and carrying with him blankets, valise, saddle-bags, and holsters, stopped in front of a rough log-house, and accosted its tall and meagre tenant.

THIS individual and his dwelling resembled each other in an unusual degree. The house was, as we have said of the roughest; its ribs scarcely half filled in duty as glass, and which now fluttered in adding after a bowl of salt, and another of every breeze; its roof of oak shingles, pork fat, by courtesy denominated gravy: warped into every possible curve: and its stick chimney, so like its owner's hat, opened at the top, and jammed in at the sides; all shadowed forth the contour and equipments of the exceedingly and self-satisfied person who leaned on the fence, and in the host from the pig-stye; the neavy who waxed warm, "I tell you I ve houring that have occurred in the course of the value of the whole state for a gift."

In the host from the pig-stye; the neavy who waxed warm, "I tell you I ve houring that have occurred in the course of the value of the seene; his repast is finished, and over the scene; his repast is finished, and snapped his long cart-whip, while he gave no doubt, expedited the performance of the whole state for a gift." such answers as suited him to the gentleman in the India-rubbers, taking especial lished himself resolutely, took advantage of a land-hunter for, then care not to invite him to alight.

"Can you tell me, my friend,civilly began Mr. Willoughby. "Oh! friend!" interrupted the settler "who told you that I was your friend?

Friends is scuss in these parts.' "You have at least no reason to be other. wise," replied the traveller, who was blessed with a very patient temper, especially where there was no use in getting angry.

"I don't know that," was the reply. "What fetch'd vou into these woods?" "If I should say 'my horse,' the answer

"Jist as you like," said the other, turning

on his heel, and walking off. "I wished merely to ask you," resumed Mr. Willoughby, talking after the noncha-

lant son of the forest, "whether this is Mr. Pepper's land." "How do you know it a'n't mine?"

"I'm not likely to know at present it seems," said the traveller, whose patience was getting a little frayed. And taking out his memorandum-book, he ran over his minutes: "South half of north-west quarter of section fourteen-Your name is Leander Pepper, is it not?"

"Where did you get so much news? You a'n't the sheriff, be ye?" "Pop!" screamed a white-headed urchin

from the house, "Mam says supper's

"So a'n't I," replied the papa; "I've got all my chores to do yet." And he busied himself at a log pig-stye on the opposite side of the road, half as large as the dwelling-house. Here he was soon sur-

approached the door, but she did not return the compliment. She looked at the pigs, and talked to the children, and Mr. Willie with his horse. loughby had time to observe that she was he is. the very duplicate of her husband; as tall. as bony, as ragged, and twice as cross-look-

"Malviny Jane!" she exclaimed, in no dulcet treble, "be done a-paddlin' in that 'ere water! If I come there, I'll-"

"You'd better look at Sophrony, I

guess!" was the reply.
"Why, what's she a-doin'?"
"Well, I guess if you look, you'll see!"

responded Miss Malvina, coolly, as she But to the "mash" was the good steed despassed into the house, leaving at every step a full impression of her foot in the same black mud that covered her sister from head rain, after his day's journey.

cuff, as she emerged from the puddle; and time drawn out a trundle-bed, and packed it it was just at the propitious moment when full of children, said there was no bed for her shrill howl aroused the echoes, that Mr. him, unless he could sleep "up chamber" Willoughby, having reached the threshold, was obliged to set about making the agreeable to the mamma. And he called up for make out very well with a blanket by the the occasion all his politeness.

your hospitality for the night, madam," he "but Solomon sleeps there, and if you like began. The dame still looked at the pigs. to sleep by Solomon, it is more than Mr. Willoughby tried again, in less courtly should.

me to night, ma'am? I have been disap- glances toward the ladder. pointed in my search for a hunting-party,

for the first time taking a survey of the new was obliged to content himself with this arcomer; "with my will, we'll lodge no rangement, which was such as was most

would await her husband's coming.

stood a long cradle, containing a pair of bed. twins, who cried-a sort of hopeless cry, as But morning came at last; and our friend if they knew it would do no good, yet novel, and rocking the cradle occasionally, when the children cried too loud. An old gray-headed Indian was curiously crouched over a large tub, shelling corn on the edge of a hoe: but he ceased his noisy employment when he saw the stranger, for no Indian will ever willingly be seen at work, though he may be sometimes compelled by the fear of starvation or the longing for whisky, to degrade himself by labor Near the only window was placed the workbench and entire paraphernalia of the shoemaker, who in these regions travels from house to house, shoeing the family and mending the harness as he goes, with various interludes of songs and jokes, ever new and acceptable. This one, who was in the business of their purchases, were odious to the actual settlers, because, by thus buying a little, bald, twinkling-eyed fellow, made the smoky rafters ring with the burden of that favorite ditty of the west:

"All kinds of game to hunt, my boys, also the buck and doe, All down by the banks of the river O-hi-o;" It and children of all sizes, clattering in all was at the height of the fever that Mr. Willoughby, a respectable-looking middle-aged keys, completed the picture and the con-

The supper-table, which maintained its place in the midst of this living and restless you are peppering me up this fashion for! of some tree. The woodland choristers am so reasonable unto you, I pray you do which visits some other moist mushrooms and so wrapped round with grass, herbs, mass, might remind one of the square stone My name isn't Pepper, no more than yours again burst forth into song, and he starts find my children apparel and their school. in decay. There are some Xylomas that land flowers that hardly any part, even of lying bedded in the bustling leaves of the is! May be that is your name, you seem acanthus; but the associations would be pretty warm." any but those of Corinthian elegance. The only object which at that moment diversiwith clay; its "looped and windowed rag. fied its dingy surface was an iron hoop, intattered cotton sheets which had long done to turn a quantity of smoking hot potatoes, asking." plates and knives dropped in afterward, at lowin' up poor men's farms. The less I the discretion of the company.

> Another call of "Pop! pop!" brought in the host from the pig-stye; the heavy who waxed warm, "I tell you I've nothing that have occurred in the course of the day, chores. Mr. Willoughby, who had estab- "What did you tell my woman you was kneeling on the earth, he raises his soul a very cloudy assent from the proprietor, to And now the whole matter became clear lead his horse to a shed, and to deposit in a in a moment; and it was found that Mr. the divine presence in this solitary place. with the abundant drippings of the eaves. heartily expressed. Those who had no pocket handkerchiefs, contented themselves with a nondescript by me," said Mr. Handy, for such proved an opening under the raised arm of one of an Indian." the family, and then retreating to the chimney corner, tossing the hot prize from hand to hand, and blowing it stoutly the while.

The old Indian had disappeared. To our citizen, though he felt inconveniently hungry, this primitive meal seemed fast; and just take back this plaguey dol-

"A'n't my victuals good enough for

am very fond of tea." "So be I, but I can't have every thing I

want-can you?" This produced a laugh from the shoe- lines. maker, who seemed to think his patron very witty, while the schoolmaster, not confidentially, as the cavalcade with its knowing but the stranger might happen to baggage-ponies, loaded with tents, gun-cases, be one of his examiners next year, produced and hampers of provisions, was getting into only a faint giggle, and then reducing his order for march to the prairies, "I'll tell ye

The latter was saluted with a hearty his master. The lady, who had by this

"I believe I must become an intruder on "Well! just as you like," said his host

This was the name of the old Indian "Will it be convenient for you to lodge and Mr. Willoughby once more cast woful But now the schoolmaster, who seeme

whom I had engaged to meet, and the night threatens a storm." rather disposed to be civil, declared that the could sleep very well in the long "I don't know nothin' about it; you cradle, and would relinquish his place must ask the old man," said the lady, now beside the shoemaker to the guest, who

This was not very encouraging, but it The storm continued through the night, was a poor night for the woods; so our and many a crash in the woods attested traveller persevered, and making so bold a its power. The sound of a storm in the push for the door that the lady was obliged dense forest is almost precisely similar to to retreat a little, he entered, and said he that of a heavy surge breaking on a rocky beach; and when our traveller And in truth he could scarcely blame slept, it was only to dream of wreck and the cool reception he had experienced, disaster at sea, and to wake in horror and when he beheld the state of affairs within affright. The wild rain drove in at every those muddy precints. The room was crevice, and wet the poor children in the large, but it swarmed with human beings. loft so thoroughly, that they crawled shiv-The huge open fire-place, with its hearth ering down the ladder, and stretched themof rough stone, occupied nearly the whole selves on the hearth, regardless of Solomon of one end of the apartment; and near it who had returned after the others were in

> still lowered angrily, and his saddle had enjoyed the benefit of a leak in the roof duhoping for something for breakfast besides potatoes and salt. It took him a weary while to find his horse, and when he saddled what he was to pay for his entertainment laying somewhat of a stress on the last

His host, nothing daunted, replied that he guessed he would let him off for a dollar. Mr. Willoughby took out his purse, and as he placed a silver dollar in the leathern palm outspread to receive it, happened to look toward the hearth, and perceiving the preparations for a very substantial breakfast, the long pent up very su the long pent-up vexation burst forth.

ty, I can tell you-

"You'd better tell me what the dickens

"Your name not Pepper! Pray, what is it then? gedness" rendered more conspicuous by the to which the mistress of the feast proceeded hunters ought to know sich things without

> "Land-hunter! I'm no land-hunter see of such cattle, the better I'm pleased." abroad, he enters into his parchment-bound "Confound you!" said Mr. Willoughby, journal the remarkable incidents and facts

corner his cumbrous outer gear; while the Willoughby's equipment, with the mention Then wishing a cordial good night to all the company used in turn the iron skillet which of a "hunting party," had completely misserved as a wash-basin, dipping the water led both host and hostess. And to do them from a large trough outside, overflowing justice, never were regret and vexation more closing his eyes soon falls into that comfor-

article which seemed to stand for the family to be his name; "any man in these parts towel; and when this ceremony was con- would as soon bite off his own nose, as to cluded, all seriously addressed themselves to snub a civil traveller that wanted a supper ers, or wherever a tree-flower blooms, may convey to the reader, who there takes leave a tropical fly is liable in autumn to break the demolition of the potatoes. The grown and a night's lodging. But somehow or these little things be seen. In the garden of the sacred volume, and hears as it were out into vegetable tufts of fungous growth; would perhaps be as civil as the question."

would perhaps be as civil as the question."

these fittle things be seen. In the garden of the sacred volume, and hears as it were the valedictory words of the Evangelist fall to carry about on his body a Clavaria larger than himself. The flying raids upon the good cheer, snatching land-sharks we've ever had here-made me flying raids upon the good cheer, snatching land-sharks we've ever had here—made me a potato now and then as they could find mad; and I know I treated you worse than ferent variety of bird, to the tiny Hermit, T. The incumbent was officiating; and in a many silk worms, is also a fungus, (Botry-nally.)

"Humph!" said Solomon. "But," continued the host, "you shall see whether my old woman can't set a good breakfast, when she's a mind to. Come, you shan't stir a step till you've had break.

he could not be accommodated with some when I took it.' Mrs. Handy set forth her very best, and a famous breakfast it was, considering the times. And before it was finished, the "Oh !- the potatoes are excellent, but I hunting party made their appearance, having had some difficulty in finding their companion, who had made no very uncommon mistake as to section corners and town-

"I'll tell ye what," said Mr. Handy,

[From the London Weekly Dispatch.]

Moral Cometics. YE who would save your features florid, Lithe limbs, bright eyes, unwrinkled for From age's devastation horrid,

Adopt this plan—
'Twill make, in climates cold or torrid,
A hale old man. Avoid in youth luxurious diet: Restrain the passion's lawless riot; Devoted to domestic quiet,

Be wisely gay; So shall ye, spite of age's fiat Resist decay. Seek not in mammon's worship pleasure,

But find your richest, dearest treasure In books, friends, music, polished leisure; The mind, not sense,
Makes the sole scale by which ye measure This is the solace—this the science

Life's purest, sweetest, best appliance,

That disappoints not man's reliance,
Whate'er his state;
But challenges, with calm defiance,
Time, fortune, fate. A Pretty Thought. The night is mother of the day.
The winter of the spring,
And ever upon old Decay
The greenest mosses cling.
Behind the cloud the starlight lurks,
Through showers the sunbeams fall;
For God, who leveth all his works,
Has left his hopes with all!

The Life of a Naturalist. BY JOHN JAMES AUDUBON.

THE adventures and vicissitudes which have fallen to my lot, instead of tending to diminish the fervid enthusiasm of my nature, have imparted a toughness to my bodily constitution, naturally strong, and to my mind naturally buoyant, an elasticity such as to assure me that though somewhat old, and considerably denuded in the frontal region, I could yet perform on foot a journey of any length, were I sure that I should who had no desire farther to test the vaunt- thereby add materially to our knowledge

t then?"

"Ah! there's the thing now! You landthemselves to the retreats, he looks for some boughs, kindles his fire, prepares his meal, and as the widgeon or blue-winged teal, or "Well! you're a land-shark, then-swal- perhaps the breast of a turkey or a steak of venison, sends its delicious perfumes to Heaven, grateful for the protection that has been granted to him, and the sense of dear friends at home, the American woodsman wraps himself up in his blanket, and table sleep which never fails him on such

please at other times. The result of these reminiscences, which occupied a precious second, was, that Mr. Willoughby dismounted, fastened his horse to the fence, and advanced with a brave and determined air, to throw himself upon female kindness and sympathy.

The eating ceased not until the mother "that looked on his childhood," that smoothed his pillow and administered and sympathy.

The naturally looked at the lady, as he and stretched the door but door b

will have six or eight gentlemen; and I and a coach for my women, lined with on the Western Coast of South America. cloth, and laced with gold, otherwise with scarlet and laced with silver, with four good horses. Also, I will have two coachmen.

belonging. now desire, and double attendance."

The blossoms of the inga-tree, as before re. throughout the kingdom, -arraigned on the marked, bring them in great numbers about platforms of our great cities, and pronouncthe rosinhas of the city, and the collector ed with something like a supernatural sense may shoot as fast as he can load the day of dread by the smallest coteries of the relong. Sometimes they are seen chasing motest village, -one of no high and haugha little meagre; and he ventured to ask if lar. I wonder it didn't burn my fingers each other in sport with a rapidity of flight ty bearing, however, with authority in his and intricacy of path the eye is puzzled to eye, or commanding intellect enthroned on follow. Again, circling round and round, his brow; but, drooping his head meekly they rise high in mid air, then dart off like on his breast, he seemed rather to shrink light to some distant attraction. Perched from than challenge observation. Of all upon a little limb, they smooth their plumes, the simple people that crowded that simple and seem to delight in their dazzling hues, church not one looked more humble or furiously fight, their crests, and the feathers of whom, I have little doubt, expected to Self-Devotion: upon their throats all erected and blazing, see the celebrated Pusey (an heresiarch in and altogether pictures of the most violent the eyes at least of half the church) of some rage. Several times we have seen them battling with large black bees, who frequent his form and visage. No horn, or cloven

ed steadily the coming squarrior and a defended with a true seaman's eye. "Another size for anything that I could give you, if it the sole daughter and heiress of Sir John Spencer, esteemed the richest citizen of his day, as he died worth nearly a million sterling. Lord Compton, afterwards Earl of Northampton, the husband of the lady, of Northampton, the husband of the lady, as earned to lift up the stern of the vessel as You are looking quite hardsome. of Northampton, the husband of the lady, was so transported with his wealth that he lost his wits for some years. Possibly, he was restored by discovering that his wife's was restored by discovering that his wife's "talent for expense," was equal to any for
"talent for expense," was equal to any for
"talent for expense," was equal to any for-"talent for expense," was equal to any fortune.

"My sweet Life,—now I have declared to you my mind for the settling of your state, I suppose it were best for me to bewe had now nearly the whole force of it state, I suppose it were best for me to bethink and consider within myself what allowance were meetest for me. I pray and beseech you to grant to me, your kind and loving wife, the sum of £2,000, quarterly to be paid. Also, I would besides that allowance, have £600, quarterly to be paid, for the performance of charitable works; and there things I would not neither will appropriate the force of it and now nearly the whole force of it and a clear view before us, the captain's me for sape forbye." "Never mind that the putting on a clean one every day, and that the putting on for the performance of charitable works; a perfect bed of foam, on a sea that was "he was here this morning, and gied me and those things I would not, neither will be, accountable for. Also, I will have three horses for my own saddle, that none shall dare to lend or borrow; none lend but I, none borrow but you. Also, I would have two gentlewomen, lest one should be the dolphin glittered as he holted after the less to feel them."

a perfect bed of loam, on a sea that was the was here this morning, and gied me lang discourse on the cheerfulness o' continue the wind. At last the sun rose, the haze tian hope. Hech, me! hoo folk will be the mony things o' water about us, the golden yellow hue of the less to feel them." have two gentlewomen, lest one should be sick, or have some other let; also, believe it, it is an undecent thing for a gentlewoman to stand mumping alone, when God hath blessed their lord and lady with a great low the hund of motor formula for the hund of motor formula estate. Also, when I ride a hunting or a ing the brush of water from their none ends, son, particularly at Kaneipa, the estate. Also, when I ride a hunting or a hawking, or travel from one house to another, I will have them attending; so for either of these said women I must and will have for either of them a horse. Also, I will have six or eight gentlemen; and I lieved, all well, and safe, and the thought lieved, all well, and safe, and the thought lieved, all well, and safe, and the thought lieved, when asked when the turtle works.

THE FUNGUS FAMILY .- For the single mushroom that we eat how many hundreds they could not help it. The schoolmaster, ed hospitality of a western settler, was not of the ever interesting creatures which have (it was his week,) sat reading a tattered novel, and rocking the cradle occasion-tially subsided; and although the clouds day, and filled my dreams with pleasant of the ever interesting creatures which have men. Also, at any time when I travel, I return! To enumerate but a few, and these day, and filled my dreams with pleasant will be allowed not only coaches and spare of the microscopic kinds, (on the other day, and filled my dreams with pleasant images. Nay, reader, had I a new lease of horses for me and my women, but I will side, are some which the arms can scarcely life presented to me, I should choose for it have such carriages as shall be fitting for embrace,) the Mucor Mucedo, that spawns ring the night, Mr. Willoughby resolved to the very occupations in which I have been push on as far as the next clearing, at least, engaged.

In presented to the, I should choose for it all; orderly, not pestering my things with upon our dried preserves; the Ascophora my women's, nor theirs with either chamber. And, reader, the life which I have led maid's, nor theirs with wash-maid's. Also, (mucida frustra farina,) the Uredo segehas been in some respects a singular one. for laundresses, when I travel, I will have tum, that burns Ceres out of her own com-Think of a person, intent on such pursuits them sent away before the carriages, fields; the Uredo rubigo, whose rust is him, and strapped on his various accoutrements, he entered the house, and enquired what he was to pay for his entertainment.

as mine have been, aroused at early dawn to see all safe; and the chamber maids still more destructive; and the Puccinia what he was to pay for his entertainment. brook of some northern valley, or in the midst of some yet unexplored forest of the west, or perhaps on the soft and warm sands with my gentleman-usher in my fattens upon, our fruits; and the Mucor of the Florida shores, and listening to the pleasing melodies of songsters innumerable saluting the magnificent orb, from whose radiant influence the creatures of many And my desire is that you defray all the er of that mischief is a fungus. If pickles riosities, buckles on his knapsack, shoulriosities, buckles on his knapsack, shoulcellent good ones, eight of them for the
riosities, buckles on his knapsack, shoulcountry, and six other of them very exceltheir victims! There is the Myrothecium began: his tone was certainly that of an his faithful dog, and re-commences his pur. lent good ones. Also I would have put in viride, which will only grow upon dry angry man, but it only made his host laugh. suit of zoological knowledge. Now the my purse £2000, and £200 and so you to Agarics, preferring, chiefly, for this pur-"If this is your boasted western hospitalimorning is spent, and a squirrel or a trout buy my jewels, and £4000 to buy me a permus, which attacks the flesh of a particuwarm, he reposes for a time under the shade pearl chain. Now, seeing I have been and lar Boletus; the Sclerotium cornutum, A maiden is divested of her usual garments again burst forth into song, and he starts anew to wander wherever his fancy may direct him, or the objects of his search may lead him in pursuit. When evening approaches, and the birds are seen betaking themselves to the retreats, he looks for some themselves to the retreats, the looks for some themselves to the retreats, the looks for some themselves to the retreats, the looks for some themselves to the retreats themselves to the retreats the retreats the looks for some themselves to the retreats the looks for some themselves to the retreats the retreats the looks for some themselves to the retreats the place of safety, erects his shed of green pets, silver warming-pans, cupboards of charred wood; some visit the sculptor in panions chant a prayer for rain, and the plate, four hangings, and such like. So for my drawing-chambers in all houses, I will moistened marble dust that have caked and their object. They have a song expressly have them delicately furnished, both with consolidated under his saw. The Racodihangings, couch, canopy, glass, carpet, chairs, cushions, and all things thereunto shags its walls, and wraps its thick coat that the clouds should outrun the procession and bedew the grapes and corn as it advanelonging.

Also my desire is that you would pay round our wine casks, keeping our oldest wine in closest bond; while the Ge-astrum, your debts, build up Ashley House, and pur-chase lands, and lend no money, as you love God, to my Lord Chamberlain, who would have all perhaps your life. \* \* highest pinnacle of St. Paul's. The close So now that I have declared to you cavities of nuts occasionally afford concealwhat I would have, and what it is that I ment to some species; others, like leeches, would not have, I pray you, when you be stick to the bulbs of plants and suck them an Earl, to allow me £2000 more than I dry; these (the architect's and ship-builder's bane,) pick timber to pieces, as men pick the mountain ash oakum; nor do they confine their ravages DR. PUSEY.—That last solemn chapter to plants alone, they attach themselves to of Revelations was being read when I en. animal structures and destroy animal life: tered, that chapter which partakes of a char-Humming Birds in Brazil.—Wherev. acter at once awful and melancholy, from for the hoofs of horses and for the horns of er a creeping vine opens its fragrant clust. the warning and farewell which it seems to cattle, sticking to these alone; the belly of they are darting about; of all sizes, from upon the ear like the parting and sublime body a Clavaria larger than himself. The disease called Muscadine, which destroys so a rattlesnake. Apply it internally and exterrufigaster, whose body is not half the size pew under the pulpit, in a plain black tis Bassiana,) which in a very short time of the bees buzzing about the same sweets. gown, sat the man whose name is known completely fills the worm with filaments very unlike those it is in the habit of secreting. \* \* \* Lastly, and to take breath. funguses visit the wards of our hospitals, and grow out of the products of surgical disease. Where, then, are they not to be applications will cure in the worst cases. found? Do they not abound, like Pha-

> A PEEVISH OLD SCOTSWOMAN .- The then starting off leisurely, they skim along, more unconscious of self, or of the stealthy old Scotswoman in humble life, who takes stopping capriciously to kiss the coquetting from time to time by the stray comers, some for her, occurs in a recently published novel,

"Well, Elspet," said Katherine, in cheerful tone, "how's the cough to-day? dwelling-house. Here he was soon survounded by a squeeling multitude, with whom he seemed to hold a regular converse sation.

Mr. Willoughly looked at the westering and the same flowers, and first dust the same flowers, and may be supposed of could not come to see you yesterday, but was empty, and men the company the substitute of the surface of th

The following singular epistle was written, near the close of the 16th century, by the sole daughter and heiress of Sir John by north, sir." "Well, keep her so." therine, with invincible good home

will have six or eight gentlemen; and I will have my two coaches, one lined with velvet to myself, with four very fine horses; on the Western Coast of South America. The greatest excitement prevails in hunting the turtle, for it can scarcely be called fish ing, black natives being always of the party, and uniformly the principal performers The deepest silence must prevail, and if the slightest noise is made by any of the Europeans of the party, the natives, who assume the direction of affairs, frown the offender into silence. They are constantly looking all around them for game, and their keen eye detects the turtle in the deep we ter when invisible to Europeans. Sudder ly, and without intimation of any kind, on of them leaps over the gunwale of the boat and dives down in the deep water, between the oars, and, perhaps, after an interval of three minutes, re-appears on the surface with a large turtle. As soon as he appears with his prey, three or four black fellows leap over-board to his assistance, and the helpless creature is immediately transferred into the boat. A black fellow has in this way not unfrequently brought up a turtle weighing five hundred weight. Great per. sonal courage, as well as great agility, is reblack fellows being frequently wounded by -Dr. Lang's Phillipsland.

ces .- Ranke's History of Servia.

AGRICULTURAL.

Tomatoes make excellent preserves. Toads are the very best protection of cabbage

Plants, when drooping, are revived by a few grains of camphor. Pears are generally improved by grafting or

Sulphur is valuable in preserving grapes from Lard never spoils in warm weather, cooked enough in trying it out. In feeding with corn, 60lbs. ground goes a far as 100lbs. in the kernel.

Corn meal should never be ground very fine It injures the richness of Turnips of small size have double the nutritious matter that large ones have.
Ruta Baga is the only root that increases

nutritious qualities as it increases in size. Sweet olive oil is a certain cure for the bite of Rats and other vermin are kept away from grain by a sprinkling of garlic when packing

Money skilfully expended in drying land by draining and otherwise, will be returned with with soapsuds, and then with beef brine. Two Timber cut in the spring and exposed to weath-

roah's plagues, everywhere? Is not their cut in the fall. er with the bark on, decays much sooner than if name legion, and their province ubiquity?—
Dr. Badham's Treatise on Funguses. Experiments show apples to be equal to pota-toes to improve cows, and decidedly preferable A bare pasture enriches not the soil nor fat

tens the animals, nor increases the wealth of the Ground once well ploughed is better tha

thrice poorly.

Bountiful crops are more profitable than poor ones. Make the soil rich; pulverize it well, and keep it clean, and it generally will be productive. -N. E. Farmer.

PRESERVING BUTTER.—The farmers in the par-